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THE CAUCASIAN.

VOL. XVIII. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1900. NO. 6.

OFEICERS REWARDED

How the Naval Heroes are to be Honored.

GIVING OF MEDALS PREFERRED.

Eight of the Captains Who Were in the Santiago Battle Detail the Incidents to the President and Secretary of War.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The President has again taken up the question of rewarding the naval officers who participated in the destruction of Cervera's fleet, off Santiago, and his final conclusions will be embodied shortly in recommendations to Congress, either in the form of a renewal of the advancement of Rear Admiral Sampson and the officers under him by numbers, with perhaps some modifications—the scheme which the Senate refused to ratify last spring—according to some other method.

The Secretary of the navy, in his report, recommended as an alternative proposition, legislation on the line of the bill introduced last spring, which which provides for three classes of medals—one for the conspicuous conduct in war, one for extraordinary heroism and one for general meritorious service—the first to carry with it a percentage of increase of pay, based upon the rank of the recipient and calculated to take the place of the increase, which would be the result of promotion were that form of reward continued. Either method would contemplate in addlton the thanks of Congress to the commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic squadron and the officers and men under his command as they were given to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic squadron and the officers and men under his command. There also has been a suggestion for the creation of the grade of vice admiral for the benefit of Rear Admirals the Sampson and Schley controversy, the reward of all the subordinate officers in the North Atlantic squadron has been blocked up to this time and it is the urgent desire of both the President and Secretary Long that justice be done them and that they obtain the rewards which they have earned.

Preliminary to a decision upon his course of action, the President and Secretary Long had a consultation with eight of the Santiago captains at the White House. The naval officers present were Chadwick, of the New York; Cook, of the Brooklyn; Clark, of the Oregon; Philip, (now rear admiral), of the Texas; Evans, of the Iowa; Higginson (now rear admiral), of the Massachusetts; Folger, of the New Orleans, and Lieutenant Commander Wainwright, of the Gloucester. Rear Admiral Sampson was not present. These commanding officers were especially invited by the President who desired to hear from their own lips the story of the battle of Santiago, the general movements and difficulties of the campaign including the cruise of the flying squadron in search of Cervera's fleet, and their own ideas as to the method of conferring rewards. For almost two hours the captains talked with the President, who manifested keen interest in their personal accounts of the stirring events off the south coast of Cuba. Some of the controverted questions were gone into at length.

The concensus of opinion of the naval officers as developed at the conference, seemed to favor the method of reward recommended by Secretary Long—conferring of medals which would carry with them a percentage of increase of pay, in lieu of advancement by numbers. This would compensate for actual promotion, both by giving increased pay and by giving to the recipients distinction which would mark them for future service. At the same time in some cases it would work hardship; as, for instance, in the case of Captain Clark. Despite his heroic service in bringing the Oregon around the Horn in such marvelous style, and the gallant service of the Oregon in the Santiago fight, Captain Clark to-day is two numbers below his position at the opening of the war. This is due to the advancement of the Manila captains.

Both Done For.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.—As a result of a family feud, Jerome Henson and Thomas Jones, both of Walker county, Ga., engaged in a quarrel at Cedar Grove. Jones knocked Henson down with a weight, crushing his skull. Henson managed to rise, got his pistol and followed Jones, overtaking him as he was entering his store. Henson emptied the contents of his pistol into Jones' body, the latter falling dead.

Door Shut Against Roberts.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The report of the committee of the House of Representatives, which is investigating the case of Mr. Roberts, of Utah, will be made soon after Congress reassembles, and there is reason to believe the majority report will recommend that Roberts be excluded from the House, and that he be not permitted, under his credentials to exercise any prima facie rights of being sworn in. Whether the report will be unanimous is open to doubt, as three of the members of the committee are not counted on as positively favorable to the course indicated, and this may result in the submission of a minority report.

Not a Candidate.

Washington, D. C., Special—Senator Allen, of Nebraska, in an interview, authorized an absolute denial of the reports that he was to be a candidate for the Presidency on part of the fusion forces. He said: "I would not accept the nomination if it were unanimously tendered me. Mr. Bryan undoubtedly will be the candidate of the Democratic, Populist and free silver parties for the Presidency. Nebraska will give him a united, active delegation to all three of the conventions."

$70,000 Fire in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—What threatened to be a very disastrous fire broke out early Monday morning in the big Main street building, used as general offices by the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad,, and which covers the site of the old Spotswood Hotel, which was burned with considerable loss of life Christmas evening, 1870. The firemen were terribly handicapped by frozen plugs and the net-work of wires in front and around the building, but managed to confine the flames to the upper stories. The loss on the building is about $70,000; fully insured.

TO MEET THE 18TH.

A Call For the Populist State Committee.

The Populist State Executive Committee will meet in Raleigh Thursday, January 18.

The call for the meeting was issued Wednesday by Dr. Cyrus Thompson, the chairman of the State committee. At this meeting a call will be issued for the Populist State convention which will be held about the time of the Republican State convention.

It was stated by Populists who claim to be in touch with the party that a declaration would be made in opposition to the Constitutional Amendment.

The Populist State executive committee is composed of the following members:

Central Committee—J. B. Schulken, Whiteville; J. B. Lloyd, Tarboro; Z. T. Garrett, Henderson; M. H. H. Caldwell, Concord; Hal W. Ayer, Raleigh; E. A. Moye, Greenville.

First District-Harry Skinner, Greenville; Theo. White, Hertford.

Second District—J. T. B. Hoover, Oxford; R. B. Kinsey, La Grange.

Third District—V. J. McArthur, Lissa; E. M. Cole, Carthage.

Fourth District—S. Otho Wilson, Youngsville; James Amos, Henderson.

Fifth District—W. O. Straford, Greensboro; A. S. Peace, Oxford.

Sixth District—S. A. Edmund, Lumberton; J. Z. Green, Marshville.

Seventh District—J. H. Sherrill, Catawba; John A. Sims, Concord.

Eighth District—R. A. Cobb, Morganton; J. Y. Hamrick, Dellinger.

Ninth District—George E. Boggs, Waynesville; A. D. K. Wallace, Rutherfordton.

State News Notes.

Chairman Holden, of the Republican State executive committee, says his party will contest the constitutionality of the amendment to be voted upon next August, after the election. It is also learned that the committee has decided to bring suit at once to test the election law, adopted by the last legislature, and that application will be made for an injunction restraining the election board from carrying out the provisions of the law in calling and holding the amendment election. Holton is to be supplied with the necessary funds for prosecuting the case.

The losses at the burning of the Sergeant Manufacturing Company's plant in Greensboro by Monday's fire as far as the company is able to see are about as follows: Patterson, $12,000; machinery and building, $13,000; fixtures, etc., $10,000; a total of $35,000. One building is left standing, and of course the ground is there, the two being estimated at $10,000, so that the loss is $25,000 with $4,000 insurance. Twenty-seven machinists are thrown out of employment, many of whom have been with the company since it was started.

Two weeks ago Mr. Eugene G. Penny left his home at Six Forks, Wake county, saying that he was going to Durham to spend three or four days. He came to Raleigh and nothing has been heard of him since. Friends in Durham report that they have not seen him. Mr. Penny is from one of the best families in the county and has a good farm of over 200 acres. His affairs seem to be in good shape. He left a wife and four children, who were faithful and devoted. Mr. Penny was a leading candidate for the Populist nomination for county treasurer in the last campaign. There is no proof of any reason whatever for his departure, and it is hoped that his absence will soon be explained by his return.—Raleigh Times-Visitor.

The Republican convention is to be held in Raleigh May 2d.

Anthony Seawood, colored, 102 years old, and Betsy Edwards, colored, 21 years old, both of Smith Creek township, Warren county were united in marriage on the 24th of December. There is no doubt about Seawood being 102 years old, and he is active and can do a good day's work now. It is said by his neighbors that he can set out as much tobacco as any ordinary young man.

There will be a considerable increase in the number of students at the Agricultural and Mechanical College during the present term. An excellent selection of an assistant professor of chemistry is made in the election of W. A. Syme.

Governor Russell orders a special term of the Rutherford civil court February 5th, Judge Robinson; and a special term of Guilford court, civil, February 5th, Judge Hoke.

The Statesville cotton mills presented their stockholders with an acceptable New Year's gift in the form of a five per cent. dividend. This makes 9 per cent. during the year.

The coldest weather ever known at Raleigh in December was that of Sunday morning, when the thermometer stood at 9 above zero. Up to that time the lowest temperature on record was 10 on December 29, 1894.

The Raleigh Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. The stock of an institution that yields a 12 per cent. dividend to holders is a valuable investment. Recently a large batch of stock realized $240 a share, for the owner.

The Salem Iron Works, with Constantine A. Hege, Walter T. Spaugh and Walter J. Hege, all of Salem, as incorporators, with a capital stock of $50,000, with the privilege to increase to $200,000, has been granted artices of incorporation for sixty years by the Secretary of State. The business to be done by this corporation is: To manufacture, make, construct, build, repair, buy, sell, operate and use all kinds of machinery, and mechanism of every character; also all appliances, vehicles, carriages, etc., used in the arts; also to equip, maintain and repair, masonry, bridges, viaducts, tramways, residences and other buildings.

HAD HOT TIMES.

Men Crowded Around The Engines Clamoring For Water.

BRITISH SUFFER WITH THIST.

Descriptions Showing The Fearful Suffering The British Are Undergoing in the Transvaal.

London, by Cable.—"The men were crowding around the engines in line, offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslain, "but it was useless The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe."

Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa give some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Belated as these letters are, by the time they appear in English papers they throw much-needed light upon the campaign so barrenly reported over the censored cables. The heat that drove British soldiers to drink gratefully from the exhaust pipe of an engine after seven hours fighting at Enslain, where they lost 179 killed and wounded, has proved a serious factor in the care of the wounded. Surgeon Makins, formerly of St. Thomas Hospital, writes from the field hospital at Orange river:

"During an eight days' stay some 600 wounded men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder river. Yesterday the thermometer registered 125 degrees Fahrenheit in some of the tents. The journey from here to the base hospital takes 28 hours and emphasizes the difficulty due to the immense length of line of communication. The doings of the beseiged at Ladysmith have been fully described by recent letters. If the Boers continue to so closely hem in and continuously bombard White's force, the beseiged promise to become full-fledged cave dwellers, for according to the Daily News correspondent at Ladysmith, the prevalent tendency there is to burrow.

"Some people," writes the authority, "having spent much time and patient labor in making burrows for themselves, find life there so intolerably monotonous that they prefer to take the chances above ground. Others pass whole days with wives and families, or in solitary misery where there is not light enough to read or work, scarcely showing a head outside from sunrise to sunset. They may be seen trooping away from fragile tin-roofed houses half an hour before daybreak, carrying children in their arms, or a cat, or monkey, or mongoose, or a cage of pet birds, and they come back similarly laden when the night gets too dim for gunners to go on shooting. There would be a touch of humor in all this, if it were not so deeply pathetic in its close association with possible tragedies. One never knows where or at what hour a stray shot or splinter will fall, and it is pitiful sometimes to hear cries for "dolly" from a prattling mite who may herself be fatherless or motherless tomorrow. We think as little as possible of such things, putting them from us with the light comment that they happen daily elsewhere than in beseiged towns, making the best we can of a melancholy situation."

Mineral Output for 1899.

New York, Special.—The United States Engineering and Mining Journal, in its annual statistical number, says that the preliminary statement of mineral production in the United States in 1899, shows that the total production of metals in the United States for that year was valued at the place of production at $413,738,414, as compared with $314,255,620 in 1898.

Wants $100,000.

Chicago, Special.—Miss Etta Thomas a niece of General Joe Wheeler, has begun suit in the superior court against Wm. H. Fahrney, a prominent West Side society man, asking $100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry.

It is alleged that Fahrney, who is treasurer of a large patent medicine manufactory, and reputed to be wealthy, has been engaged to Miss Thomas for over five years but that recently he broke off the engagement on the ground that his parents desired him to marry another woman.

Lily White Ticket.

New Orleans, Special.—At a conference of Republican leaders of the party (sugar planters' branch) at the St. Charles it was resolved to put out a straight Lily White Republican ticket. If the sentiment expressed can be depended upon, Wr. Thomas J. Woodward, of this city, will be nominated for governor. The Lily White State central committee met in the St. Charles hotel for the purpose of calling a State convention.

Sanitary Effort Successful.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The secretary of the navy has received a report from Captain Leary, Governor of Guam, recording his achievements in the matter of civilizing the natives and cleaning up the island. The report shows that he has been quite successful. Captain Leary says there have been three deaths and there another cases of sickness, but every possible care and attention are given them, and all precautions are being taken to improve the sanitary condition of the station.

1900 CALENDAR. 1900

JANUARY.

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NOVEMBER.

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WHITE MAN PAYS PENALTY.

Tied to a Tree and Shot at Newport News, Va.

Newport News, Va., Special.—The death of Wm. W. Watts at the hands of a mob between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock Friday morning marks the first sitting of Judge Lynch in Newport News. His taking off signalizes the initial execution of a white man for rape in Virginia legally or otherwise. The crime that invoked mob vengeance was peculiarly atrocious, being quickened by the basest ingratitude. The victim of the wretch upon whom justice was so speedily visited was the benefactress of her assailant, having fed him, a stranger at her door, when he first appeared begging for charity three weeks ago, after reaching here penniless from Lynchburg, where his father is a policeman. Watts was 28 years old, unmarried, a professional gambler and comes of a respectable family with extensive relationship throughout the State.

Waiting For Coal.

Norfolk, Va., Special.—Despite the heavy increase in shipments of Pocahontas coal to this port, consequent upon increased provision of cars by the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, the demand cannot be supplied. There are now nearly 75 vessels here awaiting cargoes, and it will be weeks before their bunkers are all filled. No trouble has been experienced in supplying the local demand, but foreign orders have so multiplied, partly because of a reduction of 25 cents per ton in price of bunker coal, that they cannot be filled promptly.

British Gain no Ground.

London, by Cable.—No decisive operation is reported from South Africa, military operation being confined to points of subsidiary importance. In the central theater of operations, the British apparently have secured no substantial gains. The only dispatch of dramatic interest is the narrative of useless gallantry at the sortie from Mafeking, where the stormers threw themselves hopelessly against a strongly defended Boer work.

Dr. Hammond Dead.

Washington, D. C., Special.—Dr. William Hammond, former surgeon general of the army, died here Friday night. Dr. Hammond conducted a sanitarium here for some years. He had a notable and somewhat checkered career. He was on the retired list at the time of his death. At one time he lost his position in the army, but was restored after a hard fight.

To Pay in Full.

All Depostors wll be paid in Full

New York, Special.—The trustees of the New York Produce Exchange Trust Company have made all arrangements for the resumption of business next Wednesday. General Samuel Thomas, vice president of the reorganized company, authorizes the statement that when the dorrs open again every depositor who may desire his money will be paid in full. He adds that he is unable to say at this time just what new interests will enter the board of trustees at the annual meeting, which will be held the day the company resumes business.

Gold Shipments.

New York, Special.—Gold to the amount of $4,250,000 was taken from the sub-Treasury and the vaults of the clearing house Friday. Announcements of shipments to Europe were made as follows: Lazard Freres, $1,000,000; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer and Company, $1,000,000; Goldman, Sachs and Co., $1,000,000; Baring, Magoun and Co., $500,000.

Merely His Opinion.

Mr. Skinn Flint, Sr.—No, sir; I will not add another penny to your allowance. You do not seem to appreciate the value of money. I would have you understand, sir, that "money makes the mare go."

His Son (sulkily)—Judging from the amount you give me you must think I'm running an automobile.—Harper's Bazar.

A bill has been presented to the Senate of Brazil authorizing women to practice the learned professions.

Big Fire in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—Richmond suffered Friday evening the severest fire loss it has known for years. About 3 o'clock fire broke out in the Merchants and Planters' Tobacco Warehouse, at Fifteenth and Cary streets, and which covered about a third of a block. In it were stored some 3,600 hogsheads of tobacco, 2,600 of which belonged to the American Tobacco Company, and the rest to various parties residing here and elsewhere. In an incredibly short space of time the interior of the building was a roaring furnace, and hope of saving the structure or any of its contents was idle. The destruction was complete. The flames spread across Fifteenth street to Kingan's cold storage plant, across Cary to Carter and Ryland's commission house, and rearward to a vacant machine shop building. The damage to the last two was slight, as was that to Davenport's warehouse, in the vicinity, but Kingan and Company suffered a loss of some $30,000, fully insured. The loss on the tobacco in the Merchants and Planters' Warehouse is estimated at $350,000; with insurance about $200,000. The building was fully insured. Total estimated loss, $400,000; insurance, $350,000.

Against Quay.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Senate committee on privileges and elections has decided to make an adverse report upon the resolution to seat Senator Quay. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, that Matthew S. Quay be admitted as a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania in accordance with his appointment, made on April 21, 1899, by the governor of said State." The members of the committee voting for the resolution were Senators Chandler, Hoar and McComas and those opposing were Senators Burrows, Caffery, Pettus and Harris. Senators Turley and Pritchard were paired, the latter for and the former against, the resoluton.

Brifs.

The French government has cabled the commandant of the naval squadron in the Atlantic, to proceed immediately to Santo Domingo, to enforce the collection of the Boise Mare-Caccovelli claim of 280,000 francs.

Four quarrymen, on the Tennessee Central Railroad, near Rockwood, attempted to thaw out a stick of dynamite. The dynamite exploded and one man, a negro, named Jos. Gleason, was killed and three others fatally injured, two of them dying two hours after the accident.

The breweries of Milwaukee and Chicago made during the past year 643,800 barrels of beer at a net profit of $73,342, against $199,374 for previous year.

The Philadelphia Furnace, at Florence, made the first cast of iron, 24 hours after the fires were lighted in the big plant. The Philadelphia has been idle for seven years and has been repaired at a cost of $50,000.

A special dispatch from Ransburg says Major Harvey, of the Hussars, was killed, and Major Alexander wounded, while the Hussars were pursuing the retreating Boers after the attack on the British left on January 4th, near Colesburg. Lieutenant Gibson, of the Inniskillings, was among the wounded

There's too much ice at Stettin to permit the launching of the new Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland.

A Severe Summary

"It's wonderful," said the man with the solemn air of erudition, "what a difference a slight matter will make in the world's estimate of a man."

"It isn't so in literature," was the answer. "A man must have merit there—"

"Not necessarily. If he gets his spelling wrong—that's plain ignorance. But if he gets his facts and logic all twisted—that's plain originality."

Baby Was Justified.

Teasing Friend—What makes that new baby at your house cry so much, Tommy?

Tommy, indignantly—It don't cry so very much, and anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I guess you'd feel like crying yourself.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mexico's purchases of lumber in October were over $200,000—three times what they were in September, 1898.

PLAGUE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Report That It Has Been Discovered in the Walled City.

Manila, By Cable.—The health officers have found a native with all the symptoms of bubonic plague, in a house in the walled city, where two suspicious deaths have occurred. The patient has been isolated and every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the disease.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The War Department is taking steps to prevent the introduction of the plague in the Philippines, and Secretary Root has called into consultation Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, to discuss the establishment of a quarantine system for the islands. It was decided that the War Department should adopt towards the Philippines a policy like that it pursued towards Cuba in the matter of the protection of health, namely, confide the maintenance of a quarantine system to the Marine Hospital Service. General Wyman has no confirmation of the report that three suspected cases of bubonic plague have been discovered within the walled city of Manila, but no attempt is made to conceal the gravity of the situation should the report prove true. Still, it is said, a few sporadic cases need not necessarily result in an epidemic in the islands. Surgeon General Wyman says the disease no longer creates the dread it once did, because it has been demonstrated that it can be handled by modern scientific work. It has been stamped out of Alexandria, Egypt, Kobe, Japan, and Vienna, Austria. The methods of fighting it are the same used against smallpox, isolation disinfection and sanitation. The greatest danger is due to its possible introduction into new localities through ambulance or walking cases, which defy the surveillance of the authorities. One feature of the disease which is gratlying to the authorities in view of the possible outbreak of an epidemic in the Philippines is the fact that its history shows that it does not attack Europeans as readily as natives.

Scant News From Front.

London, By Cable.—There is a complete absence of anything new from the seat of war. The report of the Boer attack upon Molteno is not yet confirmed. Apparently French holds nothing within five miles of Colesburg Junction. His request for re-enforcements dispels any present hope that he will be able to seize one of the crossings of the Orange river. It is probable that when Lord Roberts arrives General French will be ordered to quit his present unsupported position and to concentrate his command at De Aar, or Orange river. As The Daily Telegraph says, General French "seems to be in the position of a man having a tiger cat in a trap and unable to kill it for want of a stick." A dispatch from Dover Farm announces that Lieutenant Colonel Pitcher has returned there safely from Douglas. Since Commandant General Joubert's return to the front the cannonading of Ladysmith by the Boers has been much livelier. Since December 28th and 29th four shells killed one officer and 13 men and wounded 13 officers and 11 men.

Brifs.

The three-masted schooner Eva D. Rose, from Norfolk for Camden, N. J., laden with pig iron, is ashore at Cold Springs harbor, near Cape May, N. J. Life savers have gone to her assistance.

Dr. Von Bloon, the Russian writer, announces that the proposed Russian war exhibit at the Paris Exposition will be omitted upon the Czar's order.

General Corbin, chairman of the Lawton relief committee, announces, that the subscriptions to the Lawton fund, received up to noon Friday, amount to $39,263.35.

Amendments to Finance Bill.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Republican members of Senate finance committee authorized Senator Aldrich to present amendments to the financial bill, which he offered in the Senate. One of them fixes the gold reserve at $150,000,000, instead of $100,000,000 as in the bill itself. The other amendments are for the purpose of making more clear the intention of the measure.

Will Be Bradley.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—Ex-Governor W. O. Bradley will be the Republican nominee for Senator. Congressman Vincent Boering had made a quiet canvass for the nomination, but ex-Governor Bradley is the choice of a sufficient number of the Republican members to make his nomination practically certain, now that the Republican anti-Goebel coalition on General P. Wat Hardin has failed. Bradley is being supported by both Governor Taylor and Senator Deboe.

Bryan Interested.

Lincoln, Neb., Special.—Col. William J. Bryan returned to Lincoln, Wednesday after an absence of six weeks. He found a number of leading Democrats from other States awaiting him, and conferred with them in an informal way. Mr. Bryan will remain in Lincoln until Saturday. He is interested in the meeting of the fusion State central committeees, Friday, and is to respond to a toast Friday at the banquet of the Nebraska Traveling Men's club. He will leave for New York early Saturday.

Two Commanders Dead.

Washington, D. C., Special.—The Navy Department has been advised by a cable message from Admiral Watson of the death of Commander James W. Carlin, on board the Culgoa, from an attack of peritonitis. He was on his way to the naval hospital at Yokoboma for treatment when he died on December 30th, last. The message also reported the death of Captain G. L. Ingate, of the marine corps, at Guam, where he was stationed on December 24th. His death followed a surgical operation.

ARP DISCUSSES TIME

The Figures "1900" Look Strange to The Philosopher.

THEY SHOW TIME IS FLYING FAST

An I Soon Will Come Eternity—The Century Question—Thinks It Is about Settled.

If a man can dodge around the 20th century question it is a fitting time for him to consider the shrinkage of time since he was a boy, and to ponder upon the reason why the years grow shorter and shorter as he grows older and wiser, and haw the period is surely coming when there will be no years or months and time will be no more. According to scripture this thing called time is a perishable elastic compressible creation adapted to man in his state of probation and not at all necessary to the creator who said "before the world was made I am." God always speaks of himself n the present tense, "I am." He is one eternal now without beginning of years or end of days. We can not comprehend this, but as we near the goal we can almost catch a glimpse of its possibility. That time is compressible and elastic all of us have experienced for sometimes the hours seem very long and sometimes very short. In our dreams we sometimes condense hours and days of events in a few delirious moments. I never shall forget the anxiety and agony of a long effort to keep my brother from fighting a duel and how I helped to write all the correspondence between him and his adversary and how at the last the duel could not be avoided and how I carefully selected and loaded his pistol and measured off the distance and then made another effort to pacify and adjust and prevent the duel, but all in vain and he stood to the mark and fired and fell. The report of a gun that was fiered back of our house at a squirrel awakened me and it was this report that condensed all the long train of thought and events into a moments space. My wife was sitting by my bedside with her hand upon my feverish brow and declared that I had not been asleep more than a minute—and yet I remembered every line and word of that correspondence, and when I recovered from my fever could repeat it. The time of hours was condensed into moments. Just so those who were thought to be drowned and resuscitated tell us that a panorama of their whole life came before them as they last consciousness. Every word and thought and deed and every scene they had witnessed from their childhood was as vivid and real as if it were just transpiring. There can be no doubt about this experience of many persons. It is well confirmed.

We are just on the verge of knowing we will know when we put off this mortal coil and our souls are released wonderful things and my faith is that and free. We have implanted within us a spark of divinity, but only a spark.

But, alas, how little we do know and how utterly helpless we are. We know not whence we come, nor whither we are going. We can not make one hair white or black. We can not tell by what mysterious power we raise our hands or move our feet or wink our eyelashes. We can not add a day or an hour to our lives nor foresee the accidents that may befall us as we move to and fro on the land or sea. We can not escape the pestilence that walketh at noonday nor make ourselves secure against fire and flood and famine. What pitiful creatures we are, and yet we see everywhere around us young men who are conceited and proud of their manhood or their money and we see young girls who are vain of their beauty or their dress when they played no part in the formation of the one or the earning of the other. A beautiful woman is close kin to the angels, and she should be thankful that God made her so, but she has no excuse in the world for being vain. Humility is her loviiest ornament. As for these conceited and haughty young men who strut around in fine clothes that they never earned or that they got by short cuts or dishonorable means, they excite only pity or contempt. When we look upon them we can but exclaim with Dayid, "Lord, what is man that thou art mindful of him?" Young men why don't you humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God who made you? You have not the remotest idea who you are today, and you don't care if you thavn't. You have travelled 300,000,000 of miles since the last year and got back to the same place you started from. You travel 20,000 miles an hour and every day turn a summersault 25,000 miles round and don't know it, and you don't care if you don't. The Creator is your engineer and runs your train without a run-off or a collision and you never think of Him or thank Him. You seem to think you are doing it.

But about 150 years ago all Christendom got the divisions of time settled down upon the present basis and I hope it will stick. We do not know that the Saviour was born 1899 years ago last Christmas, but that is as near as can be approximated, and it is near enough for all Christians to observe and be thankful for.

1900. There is a meaning in those figures. Every time they are written on a letterhead or a ledger or a bank note or check or hotel register or printed on any wspaper they mean something. The pens of Christians and infidels and Jews and gentiles are all writing it visible and indellible upon the paper. Every moment of time it is being written all over the forld and every mark establishes a fact—a great fa ctthat 1899 years ago there was a birth—a notable birth, and old father Time suddenly stopped the old calendar and began a new count and called it Ano Domini. What a wonderful event it must have been that closed the record of the ages and started time on a new cycle. How in the world did it happen? The Greeks had their calendar and the Romans had theirs and the Jews had one that was handed down by Moses. The Greeks had the olyhpiads and the Romans the birth of their ancient city, and the Mohammedans the flight of Mahomet, but all were overshadowed and still are by the one set up by a handful of friendless Christians. What a wonderful thing is this date, these four simple figures. We write these every day and read them everywhere.

Then let us all ponder over what they mean and revere—Bill Arp, in Atlanta Constitution.

THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

The South.

The South Warrior coal company, with a capital of $50,000 was organized at Montgomery, Ala., Friday by Ignatius Pollak and associates, for the purpose of developing North Alabama mineral lands. S. Roman was elected president, and A. S. Knowles secretary.

The battleship Texas, bearing the bodies of seamen who perished in the Maine disaster at Havana harbor in 1898, has arrived at Newport News.

The West Coast Naval Stores Company, with a paid up capital of $150,000, will begin business at Tampa, Fla., with the new year. The company has been doing business at Pensacola. The concern is official and backed by some of the best known business men of Forida and lower Georgia.

The stockholders of th Meridian, Miss., Cotton Mills, have advanced the wages of all employees five per cent.

At Eustis, Fla., the building owned and occupied by the Hill Printing Company, publishers of the Eustis Lake Region, was totally destroyed by fire Saturday. Loss $10,000.

The Republican State Central Committee of Georgia decided to hold the next State convention in Atlanta, March 7th, 1900, to choose delegates to the National Republican convention.

Right Rev. H. M. Jackson, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of Alabama (Episcopal) has forwarded his resignation to the presiding bishop, Rev. Dr. Clark, of Rhode Island.

Former Congressman Clover, a Farmers' Alliance leader, committed suicide at his home near Douglas, Butler county, Kansas, by shooting himself. Despondency resulting from sickness and business resulting from sickcause.

The building owned and occupied by the Hill Printing Company, publishers of The Eustis Lake Region, at Eustis, Fla., was totally destroyed by fire Saturday morning. Loss $10,000.

The North.

Four more bodies have been taken from the wrecked mine near Brownsville, Pa., making a total of 16 victims.

Four men were killed and several others injured by a boiler explosion one mile west of Elizabethtown, Pa., The boiler was used to drive a steam drill and the explosion occurred just as the engineer turned on the steam. He was decapitated his head and body being found 40 yards apart.

The bituminous coal miners in the Altoona, Pa., section, met in convention at Portage, and ordered a strike on January 1. About 1,000 men at the Portage, Puritan and near-by collieries are involved. Sessions were also held at Barnesboro and Patton, at which points the miners also voted a strike for the increase demanded at the recent Clearfield convention.

Fire Chief Croker, of New York, estimates the loss of Friday night's fire, which destroyed the wall paper factory of Wm. Campbell and Co., at $750,000. Between 350 and 400 employes are thrown out of work.

Foreign.

The official Pretoria account of the battle of Colenso, Natal, states that the Boer loss there was only 30 men.

General Buller is waiting for improved artillery before beginning another advance on Natal.

Christmas gatherings of royal persons and their children and grandchildren were held at Windsor, England, and Potsdam, Germany.

A preliminary convention has been signed for extending to Bagdad the German railroad in Asia Minor.

A strike of mners has begun at St. Etiena, France, which, it is feared, will spread to larger proportions.

General Young has been appointed Military Governor of Northwestern Luzon, with headquarters at Vigan.

The Sixteenth Infantry will garrison Aparri and other towns in the Province of Cagayan, Luzon.

Army officers who have recently returned from Manila declare that Gen. Otis' policy in the Philippines is a dismal failure, and that the Filipinos will not be pacified as long as he is retained in command.

Governor-General Wood, of Cuba, will begin reforms in the roads, the school system and the judiciary of the island.

Great Britain is seeking to get the United States to join her in a request to the French government to define the boundary of Liberia.

The French government will submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing $21,000,000 a year for improving the navy.

American manufacturers are increasing their exports to Russia. The agricultural machinery trade is practically controlled by them.

The Chicago Lumber and Coal Company of St. Louis, Mo., will open a branch house in Jacksonville, Fla., and erect a new saw mill in the State capable of turning out thirty six million feet of lumber per year. The capital stock of the company will be increased from $75,

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WHY IS THE NEWS AND OBSERVER SILENT?

A few weeks ago the Raleigh News and Observer clipped several extracts from Philadelphia papers, exposing and denouncing Republican election frauds in that city. The News and Observer also added its condemnation of Republican methods of ballot box stuffing and falsifying eturn in Philadelphia; and closed by requesting THE CAUCASIAN to copy. THE CAUCASIAN copied the extract and what the News and Observer had to say with great pleasure, saying that we did not endorse ballot box stuffing when committed by Republicans and Populists any more than when committed by Democrats, and asked the N ws and Observer to say whether or not it endorsed that sentiment. We further asked the News and Observer to say whether or not it endorsed ballot box stuffing in North Carolina. We then added an extract clipped from an editorial in the Washington Post in which that paper not only denounced the Republican election frauds in Pennsylvania, but at the same time, and in the same terms denounced the election frauds committed in Kentucky, under the Goebel law and pointed out how any other State that would copy and endorse such a law intended to commit similar frauds. The Washington Post in every vigorous language denounced the criminals and the rascals who would use such a law and such methods to corrupt the ballot box and disfranchise voters to turn a minority into a majority. We requested the News and Observer to return the courtesy by copying the extract from the Washington Post. That was over three weeks ago. There have been about twenty issues of the News and Observer since that time and yet, up to date, that paper has not found the room to reproduce that extract from the Washington Post, nor has it been able to loose its tongue sufficiently to say whether or not it endorses or condems the Simmons-Goebel law, the frauds committed under it in Kentucky, and the similar frauds intended to be perpetrated under in North Carolina.

It seems that the News and Observer's position with reference to election frauds is the same as its position toward the Supreme Court of the State in re-affirming the doctrine of Hoke vs. Henderson. When the decision of the Court resulted in putting a Democrat in office, the News and Observer praised it whether it was a good law or not; when the decision of the Court, enunciating the same doctrine, resulted in putting a Democrat out, the News and Observer condemned the Court and howled about a partisan decision. A paper that has such a standard of morals as this cannot be expected to do otherwise than endorse ballot box stuffing when it puts a Democrat in office, and to howl and denounce it when it keeps a Democrat out of office. The conduct of the News and Observer in attempting to misrepresent the honest and fair election law of 1895 shows that its sense of honesty and decency is even lower, because in that case it went to the extent of denouncing a perfectly fair and honest law, simply because it prevented the Democratic machine in two elections from getting to the pie counter. The voters of the State will say on next August whether or not they endorse such morals.

"TRAVESTY OF CONSTITUTIONAL JUSTICE."

William A. Guthrie, a prominent member of the New York bar, who was associated with Joseph H. Choate in arguing the Income tax cases before the United States Supreme Court, and who is recognized as one of the ablest Constitutional lawyers in the United States, in commenting on the "grandfather clause" of the Louisiana Constitution, say:

This travesty of Constitutional justice ought to be brought to the test in the Federal Courts at the earliest possible moment. If such a provision can be sustained as within the power of the States to regulate the qualification of voters, the result ought to be the diminution of Louisiana's representation in Congress and in the Electoral College in proportion to the excluded negro vote.

This extract is taken from Guthrie's "Lectures on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States" delivered before the Dwight Alumni Association of New York, in April and May, 1898

The opinion of this great Constitutional lawyer who, in the estimation of some lawyers, takes rank with Cooley as an authority on Constitutional law, certainly should have great weight in the consideration of such a proposition involving as it does, the charge of the fundamental law of the land.

Moreover, it cannot be doubted, that under section 2 of the 14th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States all of those Southern States that have restricted the suffrage may have also their representation in Congress and in the Electoral College reduced. This is an important phase of the question that should be given earnest and deliberate consideration.

"IT IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND WICKED IN MORALS."

The above is what the Washington Post says of the proposed disfranchising amendment in this State. In its Sunday issue, commenting upon a recent interview of Senator Butler's, it discusses the proposed amendment at considerable length. We clip the following:

"It is to be hoped that Senator Butler speaks by inspiration when he predicts the defeat of the North Carolina suffrage amendment.

* * *

If it sought simply to make the act of voting an intelligent and enlightened function and to reduce to a minimum the opportunities of bribery and corruption, we should hail it as a step towards purity and wholesomeness in politics. But as we see the matter, the scheme is simple to disfranchise the negro because he is black, and to protect at least a majority of the whites who would otherwise be disfranchised under an impartial application of the same rule. North Carolina, in a word, has borrowed from Louisiana the iniquitous expedient whereby illiterate white voters may retain the franchise enjoyed by their fathers or grandfathers in 1867, no matter what may be their personal disqualifications under the restrictions imposed upon the negroes without exception. We believe the plan to be unconstitutional, as we know it has been so denounced by both the Louisiana Senators in the case of their own State, and we have not the slightest doubt that it is wicked in morals as it is stupid and blundering in expediency.

The defeat of this measure will be a national benefaction."

It will be seen that the Post not only declares the proposed amendment unconstitutional, but it declares further "that it is wicked in morals and stupid and blundering in expediency." It goes further, and declares that the defeat of such a measure "will be a national benefaction." This if not said by a paper that is hostile to the South, but one that is a strong defender of Southern people. The Post has never joined in the sectional crusade made against our people. That paper probably understands the South and its peculiar social and industrial problems better than any other Northern paper. Let it be noted in this connection also that the Post in the last campaign supported the fight made by Simmons and the Democratic party under the plea of white supremacy, but the Post, like thousands and tens of thousands of voters in North Carolina, did not understand Simmons and the motives behind him and his machine. They see that he has broken his solemn campaign pledges and they further see that this same Simmons and his political machine are enemies to good government and to industrial progress in our State.

The Democratic papers in the last campaign testified to the great ability and to the fairness of the Washington Post. Will they now accept the opinion and advice of that great and fair journal and undo the wrong they have done when their Legislature meets next June.

WHAT THE NORTH CAROLINA MACHINE THINKS.

Elliott F. Danforth, Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee has recently made a tour through the South, and in an interview after returning to New York he discusses the situation with reference to the paramount issues in the next campaign and the probable action of the National Democratic Convention respecting them. Mr. Danforth, on his trip spent several days in Raleigh, where he, doubtless ascertained the views of the Democratic "machine" which will be seen in the following extract:

"They did not say that they had abandoned the 16 to 1 idea, but they acknowledge that the situation had changed since 1896, and that the dominant issues next year will be trusts and imperialism. That is to say, they are unwilling to repudiate the Chicago platform, but they see that new issues of far-reaching importance have come up lately, and that they should be recognized. Even in states like North Carolina I found that the anti-trust and anti-imperialism ideas engaged the attention of the people more than the free silver issues. In fact, I might sum up my observations by saying that the sentiment of Democracy in the South is such that I am confident there will be little trouble in bringing about a union of the Democracy of the whole country next year."

The true silver element in the Democratic party of North Carolina would not have expressed such views with reference to silver, and we can only conclude that Chairman Danforth obtained his information from such machine gold Democrats as Simmons, Pou and Furman.

HON. FRANK NASH DISCUSSES THE AMENDMENT.

In this issue of THE CAUCASIAN appears an able argument on the unconstitutionality of the proposed amendment, by Hon. Frank Nash, former Democratic Mayor of Hillsboro, and who, a number of years ago, was Judge of the County Court of Edgecombe.

This article is taken from the Raleigh Post of May 14th, 1899 and that paper in its comment said that Mr. Nash argued "with force, the unconstitutionality of section 5 (grandfather clause) of the pending suffrage amendment to our state constitution."

The Post adds further:—"Anything from so respected a citizen as Mr. Nash merits, as it will receive, respectfull consideration." THE CAUCASIAN will present other articles, in future issues, from Mr. Nash on the constitutional historical and moral aspect of the question.

THE MESSENGER'S "BALD-FACED LIE."

On the front page of the last issue of THE CAUCASIAN we published an editorial taken from the Wilmington Messenger of September 18th, 1898, which no doubt all of our readers have read.

If not, look up the last issue and read it. The Messenger in that editorial denounced as a liar every Republican and Populist who charged that the Democrats if they got in power would attempt to disfranchise anybody, white or black. The Messenger went further and declared that anyone who claimed that it was possible for any state to pass a constitutional amendment to disfranchise blacks without at the sametime disfranchising all illiterate whites was either a fool or was guilty of lying and deception. The Messenger is now in each issue declaring that they can do just what it said in 1898 that they would not do and could not do if they tried without disfranchising illerate white voters at the same time. If the Messenger told the truth in 1898, then its purpose in supporting this amendment now is to try to disfranchise as many illiterate whites as illiterate blacks. Of course, after this is said, we must still remember that the Messenger is guilty of a "bald-faced lie" in promising the people that if the Democratic machine got in power they would not attempt to disfranchise anybody.

A MACEDONIAN CRY.

The Democratic machine in this State has been much surprised and dumbfounded by the action of the Georgia Legislature, now in session, in voting down by a large majority, a constitutional amendment just like the one proposed in this State. The further fact that the members of the Legislature in discussing this amendment declared it unconstitutional has been a stunning blow to them. So they appealed to the Atlanta Constitution to write an editorial trying to explain away the action of the Georgia Legislature. The Atlanta Constitution undertook that difficult job in a very weak and labored editorial. The next day all the negro calamity howling organs in the State published this editorial from the Constitution and commented upon the editorial with an appearance of great relief. To let our readers see how weak the explanation of the Constitution is, we will publish its editorial in next issue, but the fact still stands that the members of the Legislature voted it down and did it for the reason as given in the debate, that it was unconstitutional and unwise and dangerous.

The fact that Governor Russell was forced to send troops to Lumberton to keep a mob from lynching a negro who was sentenced to be hung, when the mayor of the town who is a Democrat, and half of the jury that tried the case, and half of the Democrats of the town had signed a petition asking the Governor to pardon the negro on the ground that he was not guilty, is a sad commentary on existing conditions. It shows the spirit of anarchy and mob violence aroused by the redshirt Democratic methods in the last campaign. Shall such men be permitted to rule and curse the State.

The chief thing of interest in Congress at present seems to be the contest of Quay for a seat in the Senate, and the bribery charges against Senator Clark of Montana. The Committee on Privileges and Elections have just report unfavorably against Quay. No decision has yet been reached in the Clark case. There can be no stronger object lesson and argument for the election of Senators by the people than these contests of Quay and Clark.

Chairman Thompson has called the People's Party State Committee to meet in Raleigh on January 18th to fix a time and place for the next People's Party State Convention. In as much as the National Convention of the People's Party will probably be held as early as May it will be necessary for the committee to call the People's Party State Convention as early as April if possible, so that the State Convention may elect delegates to the National Convention.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a communication from an "eastern farmer," commenting on an item that appeared in our last issue, with respect to the emigration movement among the negroes. We call attention to this communication because it relates to a matter of vital importance to our farming population, in that it affects very closely their material interests. It will no doubt be read with interests.

GLORIOUS NEWS

Comes from Dr. D. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved,—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all Druggist. Guaranteed.

THE "LINEAL ANCESTOR" CLAUSE DISCUSSED.

[From Raleigh Post, May 14, 1899.]

Frank Nash, Esq., of Hillsboro, furnishes the following ragament, from his standpoint, of the "grandfather" clause, or "lineal ancestor" section, or the proposed Constitutional Amendment in regard to the bearing which the 15th Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in his opinion, will bear thereon.

Introduction.—This discussion is one of purely constitutional law. It is entitled to no more consideration than the strength of the argument gives it. I know that men of ability and character do not reach the same conclusion that I do. Of course these gentlemen are actuated by perfect integrity of purpose. I think they are mistaken; and, as I commit my reasons for so thinking to writing, I cannot refrain from demanding that the tribute which I have paid to their integrity of purpose, shall be paid likewise to mine.

As, however, the conclusion that I reach is unpopular, I think, I owe what follows to myself; certainly that much, if not more. All my sympathies are with the better class of people in North Carolina, who desire the purification of the ballot by an educational, property, or tax-paying qualification, or by any, or all of them. But the reason for my sympathy is this: A Democracy is moved to radical action only by appeals to its prejudices and passions. When thus aroused, it has no provision and little memory. It is regardless of the failure and forgetful of the past. It has its own short sighted reasons for its present action, and these, to it, are all sufficing. Insuperable barriers make it fret and fume and in impotent wrath, lash both the barriers and himself. The makers of our constitutions, Federal and State, understood the weakness as well as the strength of Democracy, much better than our modern apostles of the people, so they made the breakwaters so strong that they could withstand all the angry waves of popular excitement while providing inside the harbor a calm and serene haven. Now, it is a fact that one of the signs of the times, is popular restiveness against the restraints of a written constitution, not so much now, it is true, as in 1896, not so much as it will be in 1900, simply because the politician was then and will be next year, moving upon the face of the waters. It is true that we have substantial reason to object to both the Federal and State constitutions. Candidly, I think the greatest political crime committed in the history of our country was the enactment of the 15th amendment. I believe it to have been a product both of hatred and revenge. Further, I believe, Leisy vs. Hardin (the original Package case) and the income tax case to have been two of the greatest political misfortunes in its history. But can I listen with patience to the politician while he tells the people that the briber had entered the Supreme Court room and had paid Chief Justice Fuller and Judge Shiras for their opinions in these cases? Or shall I believe the politicians and join with them, who disregarding the means provided by the constitution itself for its amendment, seek by main force to break down its barriers.

Conscientiously, then, believing that section 5 of the proposed suffrage provision is obnoxious to the fifteenth amendment, I submit the following argument, which to my mind is conclusive. Analyzed it may be stated thus:

1. For the purpose of the argument there are no restrictions in the Federal Constitution upon the right of the State to regulate the suffrage except those contained in the 15th amendment.

2 Suffrage is a privilege and not a right.

3. The 15th amendment, however, makes it a right, whenever any class is excluded by reason of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and it makes no difference whether it is excluded directly or indirectly.

THE ARGUMENT.

Constitutions are not themes proposed for ingenious speculation, but fundamental laws ordained for practical purposes, said Judge Gaston.

* * * * *

Before the adoption of the fifteenth amendment there was no limitation on the State's power over the suffrage in the Federal Constitution, except that which is contained in article 1, section 4, and article IV, section 4 of said constitution. Amendment 15 then, is a limitation upon the admitted power of the State and the question to be discussed is the extent of that limitation, and incidently the present power of the State to qualify suffrage. As far as this discussion is concerned, article I, section 4 and article IV, section 4 may be put to one side, though they may suggest what the future shall bring forth.

Amendment 15 reads thus: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." It is incorporated in our 'supreme law,' and there are few intelligent white men in the State of North Carolina who have not taken an oath to sustain it.

1. who are the citizens of the United States of the fifteenth amendment? The fourteenth amendment answers: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States—and subject to the jurisdiction of the same are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." We need not go outside of North Carolina for a definition which is as accurate if not so broad. Says Judge Gaston: "The term citizen as understood in our country, is precisely analygous to the term subject in the common law, and the change of phraseology has entirely resulted from the change of government. The sovereignty has been transferred from one man to the collective body of the people and he who before was a subject of the king, is now a citizen of the State." To meet hypercriticism, I remark just here, that I know both of the above definitions include women and that the Supreme Court of the United States has made one of them include corporations and, I think, very naturally and very properly so, though there are very strong arguments to the contrary. Further, that women may vote and do vote in some states, is itself evidence that the term 'citizens' of the 15th amendment means the same thing as the term 'citizens" of the 14th amendment, so far as political privileges are concerned. No one would contend, I suppose that the ballot might be conferred upon the white women of the State without conferring it likewise on the negro women. This would make a discrimination by reason of race, so would offend against the 15th amendment. Why? Because the negro women, under these circumstances would be the citizens protected by the 15th amendment. The future discussion will make this point plain.

2. What citizens are protected by this amendment in the exercise of this franchise? They are only those who are, or are attempted to be, disfranchised on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. There is no limitation upon the general and admitted power of the State except in these particulars. In other words, the State may confer suffrage upon,

(a) Those educationally qualified.

(b) Those qualified by ownership of property.

(c) Those qualified by having paid their taxes.

All these matters are to be determined by the State. And in addition thereto the State may say that women may vote. There is no discrimination in any of these provisions, on account of race color or previous condition of servitude. The 15th amendment was intended to secure equality of privilege to all colors and all races and it prohibits directly any discrimination on account of privious condition of servitude. It goes no further. It interferes no more with the State's power than this. It does not and was never intended to confer the ballot upon any class upon whom the State itself had not conferred it. It is, in other words a prohibition upon the State to exercise its power in the above particulars, and only in those while it leaves it free to act in other particulars, Consequently when a general law is passed which acts equally upon all colors and all races it is constitutional, though it may disfranchise more of one color, etc., than of another. The cases have decided this. The following considerations must convince any one independent of cases. The 15th amendment protects all races. Suppose a negro State, which attempted to disfranchise directly or indirectly the whites residing therein; certainly the whites would appeal to this amendment and would be protected by it. But we are dealing now with a general law which acts equally upon all colors and all races and we are taking an educational qualification as an illustration. There are, say 100,000 negro voters, out of a population of 500,000 who are entitled to vote under this educational qualification. There are 250,000 white voters out of a population of 1,250,000 under this educational qualification, who are entitled to vote. That is an equal proportion of those entitled to vote on election day, supposing the equal proportion to occur on that day. The next day it would be different and the next day after, it would be still different. So this general law would disfranchise more men of one color one day than it would another: This would be unconstitutional one day according to the accident of circumstance and constitutional the next and this is a reductio ad absurdam. Constitutions and constitutional construction do not run along these foolish lines.

So repeating, when a general law is enacted which acts equally upon all races and all colors, and regardless of their previous condition in restricting the suffrage, that law is constitutional notwithstanding the fact that it disfranchises a greater number of blacks than whites, or whites than blacks. This principle, however, does not extend so far as to permit the State to establish a merely arbitrary qualification, though it does not in terms import a discrimination by reason of race, etc., if in fact and in truth it is such discrimination. Courts can not close their eyes to the history of this country. Indeed, in construing constitutional questions, they are bound to take judicial notice of it. The negro as a class was a slave until 1865. As a class, neither he nor his forbears could vote before January 1, 1867. Is there any other class in North Carolina who could fill the bill that section 5 describes so well as the negroes? Is there any any other class for whom section 5 was enacted? The previous sections of the proposed suffrage provision are plainly constitutional. All of the designated class are disfranchised, regardless of race, color or previous condition. That class include quite a large number of white men as well as negroes, whose education does not qualify them to vote. Then section 5 is added. Why? Simply to remove the educational qualification therefore imposed upon all white voters, leaving it still effective against negro voters. That is what the section does and that is what it was intended to do. There is no concealment of its purpose by its authors. Section 5 was intended to disfranchise as many negroes as possible, and not a single white man if possible. And the meaning of this section cannot be hidden to a court, that has common sense, by a paraphrastical designation of a class which it is designed to favor at the expense of the 15th amendment and the expense of a class which the 15th amendment protects in direct terms. Section 5 is an exception in both Mr. Rountree's and Maj. Guthrie's arguments. So section 5 might as well have been incorporated in section 4 as an express exception to its provisions. Putting it down in plain terms as an exception to sec. 4 and omitting all paraphrases, would not section 4 read thus: "Every person presenting himself, for registration, except him who was on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto entitled to vote under the laws, etc., and any lineal descendant of any person who was entitled as aforesaid to vote on January 1st, 1867, etc?" Does not this form a class and segregate it by reason of its race, color and former condition of servitude? If it does not, then the Legislature has failed in carrying out the intention, which it has frequently both before and since the passage of the constitutional act, announced. If it does, then it is obnoxious to the fifteenth amendment. That amendment was never intended to secure more than equality of privilege in voting. It confers upon neither white nor black special exemption from disqualification. It says simply to the State that in making your classes, you are free, provided your classification makes no distinction, in reality, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. Everybody knows that the Federal Constitution is the supreme law of the land. Everybody knows that each official oath is a recognition of this fact. Indeed, the proposed suffrage amendment incorporates this oath in its provisions. Shall we, like Virginius, let out the life blood of the Federal Constitution with one hand, while, with the other, we support it? Let us, however, examine some of the arguments on the other side.

First It is said that if the proposed suffrage provision does not on its face discriminate against a race the courts have nothing to do with the discrimination which results from its practical operation; that though section 5 removes the educational qualification from a great number of whites, yet it does not from others, and though it does not remove it from a great number of blacks, it does from others.

If there is any principle of constitutional law which may be considered as established, so far as to make it an axiom it is this, that the constitutionality of any law is to be determined, not by its form, but by the effects of its operation.

Indeed, to such an extent is this true, that we have the maxim, "Nothing can be done indirectly, which cannot be done directly." And there is not a case which limits the State's control over private right or limits the police power of the State by the interstate commere provision of the Federal Constitution, in the determination of which the courts have not gone back of the face of the act, to the results which ensue from its practical operation. This is so true, that it requires no citation of authority. There is not a case in our reports that does not become an authority. There is none in the United States Supreme Court Reports I need only cite Judge Harlan's discussion in Mugler vs Kansas: "The courts are not bound by mere forms, nor are they to be misled by mere pretence. They are at liberty, indeed, are under a solemn duty—to look at the substance of things whenever they enter upon an inquiry whether the Legislature has transcended the limits of its authority." So it may be considered certain that the court in construing this section will disregard a form and look at the substance of things.

It is said futher that under this section some whites, not educationally qualified will still be disfranchised. But how infinitessimally small is thier number compared with those whites from whom the disqualification is removed? This is a mere minor incident in the great controlling purpose and effect of this section, to allow the white man disqualifiedly educationally to vote, while the negro so disqualified shall not. Ah! but, say they, the white man is segreggated into a class by himself from his race, and his former freedom from servitude. He may exercise the franchise thereafore, because better prepared for it, than his negro confrere of the same class, educationally. True, every word of it. I have myself seen men, white men, who could neither read nor write, who were infinitely better prepared from integrity of purpose and honesty, to cast a vote than the man who was addressing them. Why? On account of their race, on account of their heredity. And that is exactly what the fifteenth amendment forbids any State to make any discrimination about. If it does not forbid that, it forbids nothing at all. Again however, the lineal descendants of negroes who were free before 1835 have not the education qualification applied to them. True again, but why? Simply because their ancestors were free before 1835. Does not the fifteenth amendment read in its last alternative, "or on account of previous condition of servitude?"

Would the gentlemen who have announced their fixed conviction that section 5 is constitutional, insist that the last alternative applies only to those who have been themselves slaves? Would they limit this constitutional amendment to this narrow plane. Ah, I suppose not. That would have been too easy a solution to the suffrage problem for them to have disregarded it, in formulating the provision to be submitted to the people.

But whatever these gentlemen may think about it, it is perfectly plain that the fifteenth amendment would carry about it its own death wound if it could be construed as protecting only those who had themselves been slaves. The argument here, however, is exactly the same as in the principle point, with only this additional matter. Is it possible to construe a constitutional provision as strictly as the law requires a criminal statute to be construed? All history and all experience show that it is not.

Finally the advocates of the constitutionality of section 5 have this dilemma thrust upon them, either the fixing of the time therein, January 1, 1867, was arbitrary, or it was fixed with the deliberate purpose to disfranchising as few white men as possible. If it was arbitrary and its result was to disfranchise the negroes while not disfranchising white men of the same class it would be directly obnoxious to the fifteenth amendment. And a portion of it would be in the second instance.

I have written the above in a very condensed form (too condensed indeed, to do full justice to the subject) because I was not willing to let the discussion go by default against those who are neither politicians nor partizans. I appreciate, more, perhaps, than most politicians, the evils of unrestricted suffrage and particularly of unrestricted negro suffrage. I know that it is a constant source of evil to the white men of the South. I need mention only one particular. His presence as a voter here has almost entirely destroyed the independence of the white voter and the white public man in the South. "You belong to the "nigger party," or you are aiding the "nigger party," stops his mouth many a time where he should speak out, and hampers him, if it does not enslave him when he desires to vote his honest convictions or aid his fellow citizens in arriving at an honest conclusion. No, the negro is not a slave any longer. He is leading by the nose to the ballot box too many white men for him to feel that he has no power in this country. His presence is making Jeffersonian Democracy in the South across between Federalism and Radicalism, and I fear it is making us forget our ancient respect for law, while it revives our still more ancient regard for force Yet neither the negro nor ourselves are to blame for this condition. Let us bear our burden bravely and as far as we can be just to him.

A DEMOCRATIC PAPER ON THE AMENDMENT.

The Gastonia News Replies to the Charlotte Observer—It Says That Truth Compels it to Side With Those who say That the Amendment will Disfranchise Illeterate Whites.

Gastonia News (Dem.)

When the infalliable and immaculate Charlotte daily takes issue with our Asheville contemporary on the proposition that the amendment was intended to disfranchise illiterate whites as well as illiterate blacks, we feel that truth compels us to side with the Gazette. If the proposed amendment were not intended to disfranchise illiteracy wherever it exists, why then it is worse than folly to propose the amendment at all. If the esteemed and all-wise Charlotte journalistic luminary is correct in its opposition, why not come to the point directly and without "beating the devil around the bush," and say that no man with negro blood in his viens beyond the degree of quadroon shall be allowed to exercise the glorious privilege of voting. The Observer knows better than we that if its proposition were the correct one the amendment must necessarily fall to the ground of its own weight. A great writer once said that religion had suffered a great deal more from its friends than from its enemies and he was right. The same might be said with equal truth of the Observer and the measure which it professes to befriend. Its zeal often surpasses its wisdom and discretion and the case in hand is no exception to the rule. It is doing now and has often before done the cause of the democratic party which it honestly means to espouse more harm than good.

"Strike For Your Altars and Your Fires."

Patriotism is always commendable, but in every breast there should be not only the desire to be a good citizen, but to be strong, able bodied and well fitted for the battle of life. To do this, pure blood is absolutely necessary, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one specific which cleanses the blood thoroughly. It acts equally well for both sexes and all ages.

Humor—"*When I need a blood purifier I take Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured my humor and is excellent as a nerve tonic.*" *Josie Eaton, Stafford Springs, Ct.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Boils and Pimples Give Warning.

AN UNFAILING SIGN THAT NATURE IS APPEALING FOR HELP.

When Nature is overtaxed, she has her own way of giving notice that assistance is needed. She does not ask for help until it is impossible to get along without it. Boils and pimples are an indication that the system is accumulating impurities which must be gotten rid of; they are an urgent appeal for assistance—a warning that can not safely be ignored.

To neglect to purify the blood at this time means more than the annoyance of painful boils and unsightly pimples. If these impurities are allowed to remain, the system succumbs to any ordinary illness, and is unable to withstand the many ailments which are so prevalent during spring and summer.

Mrs. L. Gentile, 2004 Second Avenue, Seattle, Wash., says: "I was afflicted for a long time with pimples, which were very annoying, as they disfigured my face fearfully. After using many other remedies in vain, S. S. S. promptly and thoroughly cleansed my blood, and now I rejoice in a good complexion, which I never had before."

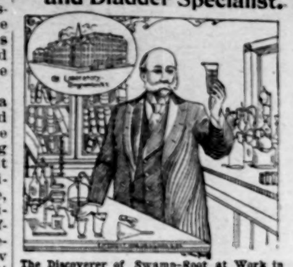
Capt. W. H. Dunlap, of the A. G. S. R. R., Chattanooga, Tenn., writes: "Several boils and carbuncles broke out upon me, causing great pain and annoyance. My blood seemed to be in a riotous condition, and nothing I took seemed to do any good. Six bottles of S. S. S. cured me completely and my blood has been perfectly pure ever since."

S. S. S. FOR THE BLOOD

is the best blood remedy, because it is purely vegetable and is the only one that is absolutely free from potash and mercury. It promptly purifies the blood and thoroughly cleanses the system, builds up the general health and strength. It cures Scrofula, Eczema, Cancer, Rheumatism, Tetter, Boils, Sores, etc., by going direct to the cause of the trouble and forcing out all impure blood.

Books free to any address by the Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, **N. Y.** and mention this paper.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTER IN THE LEGISLATURE AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPLE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19.—

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illiterate votes, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr. Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
County of Wake.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters. I never have said anything like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center west and in restoring it in the Eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingrattiude indeed. The man who makes these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed] JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this October 1st 1898.

[Signed] GEO. W. THOMPSON, Notary Public.

Notarial Seal, Geo. W. Thompson, Notary Public, Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines of Manchester, Ia., writing of his almost miraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measles induced serious lung trouble, which ended in Consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die. Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5.00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. DR. B. M. WOOLLEY CO. Atlanta, Ga. Office, 161 North Pryor St.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 11, 1900

One of the saddest accidents that has befallen this city and community happened on last Saturday in the drowning of three boys in Hintons Pond about 8 miles from this city. The parties were Mial Williamson aged 15 son of Capt. B. P. Williamson, County Treasurer Edwin Lee son of Mr. Clea R. Lee aged 14 and James Hinton son of Chas Hinton. The boys had met at Mr. Chas Hinton for a day of hunting. Went to the pond which was frozen over, laid their guns aside walked out on the ice which broke through it is supposed and all were drowned at one time. No one saw them and it was not discovered till several hours after the casualty. The bodies were recovered, two of them brought to city, the other was taken to his fathers house. The funeral on Sunday of the two boys here was largely attended as was the one of James Hinton on Monday in the country. Many people from the city attended. The sympathy of the CAUCASIAN and the whole community is extended to these stricken families.

Seeking Better Homes.

Editor CAUCASIAN.

I noticed that an extract was made last week from the Clinton edition of THE CAUCASIAN to the effect that a considerable number of negroes had very recently left that section of the State for the turpentine sections of Georgia

Of course, it is no surprise that negroes should leave the State, since they were murdered and driven away after the last election by the Democratic red-shirt mob, but those who will be troubled about securing labor, if the emigration movement becomes general, will be the ones who are engaged in farming, and who are dependent on the negroes for help to cultivate the crops—and not the Democratic "nigger howling" politicians who would, to satisfy their greed for office, drive all the negroes out of the State.

It was the Farmers' Alliance Legislature of 1891, representing the vital and material interests of the farmers, that passed a law, in obedience to the overwhelming sentiment of the farmers, to prohibit emigrant agents from taking our labor from the State.

The last Legislature, which represented all the elements antagonistic to the farmers, repealed the emigration law, and now these agents can return at any time, and take away our labor.

If this movement is started again, as it was in 1890 it would not take long for all of the best laborers to leave the State, and then the farmers in the eastern section of the State, where cotton is such an important crop, would be in a deplorable condition. However, the negroes cannot be blamed for going to Georgia, since the Legislature of that State very recently refused to disfranchise them by adopting the North Carolina amendment scheme. In Georgia they will still have the right to vote.

If the emigration movement should become general, the farmers in Eastern North Carolina will have to place the blame where it properly belongs—on the great Democratic (?) corporation lawyer Legislature of 1899—for if this Legislature had not repealed the law prohibiting emigrants from taking the negroes away there would be no trouble now of their emigrating.

AN EASTERN FARMER.

A DEMOCRAT ON THE PEOPLES PARTY

What Gave It Birth and Why it Will Live.

Omaha World-Herald (Dem.)]

There seems to be a general impression in eastern newspaper offices and eastern political headquarters that the western Populist is a long-whiskered, ignorant, fanatical and impractical man, who is a Populist because he wants to remedy social conditions, but does not know how to go about the task. These mistaken estimates of the Populist would be speedily removed if some of the editors and politicians from the east would come west and undertake to hold joint debates with the Populists of Nebraska, whose hands are calloused and whose skins are tanned by Nebraska sun and wind. It is not hard to find proof that short crops and hard times had little or nothing to do with the growth of populism in the west. The Populist party made its first great showing in 1890, and the year before the west had good crops and fair prices. The Populist party won in the Nebraska elections of 1894, 1896 and 1898, and crops were good in those years and the prices up to the average of a series of years. What, then, caused the growth of Populism?

By their firesides during the long winter evenings the farmers of the west read and studied political history.

They noted the steady and constant drifting away from the old landmarks; they noted the steady drifting of power naturally belonging to the people into the hands of money gamblers.

They read history and compared the principal laid down by the founders with the principals being acted upon by the men who had assumed control of the government, and by the comparison they saw the dangers ahead. Like patriots they protested, and when no heed was given to their protests they organized and sought to secure at the ballot box and return to first principles. True it is that many men looked upon as fanatics, joined the ranks of Populism, but time was when men regarded William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and John Brown fanatics. The "fanatics" of the Populist party were living a few years ahead of their time. Every day brings its vindication of their course.

Populists are not Populists because their fathers were Populists. They are Populists because they have read and studied and thought. Ten years ago the founders of the Populist party pointed out the advantages of municipal control of public utilities. They were laughed at by men who are today the staunchest advocates of municipal control. It is time that men should realize that Populism is something more than an outgrowth of hard times and drouths and mor gages. It is the outgrowth of study and endeavor, of patriotism and a desire to secure the greatest good to the greatest number.

CATARRH A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

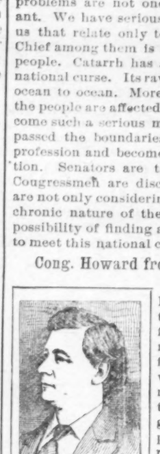
[Prominent members of Congress that owe their health to Pe-ru-na.]

INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Our nation is passing through a great political crisis. Whether our national policy is to be one of territorial expansion, or whether we are to remain aloof from international complications, is the supreme question confronting our Congress. The attention of the world is directed toward us. The deliberations of our Congress have come to be of international importance.

But this consideration affects only our external welfare. Our domestic problems are not one bit less important. We have serious questions before us that relate only to home interests. Chief among them is the health of our people. Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it. They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

Cong. Howard from Alabama.



Congressman Howard.

"I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers. M. W. Howard, Fort Payne, Ala."

Congressman Worthington.

Hon. H. G. Worthington, Congressman from Nevada, and Ex-Minister to Argentine Republic, says in a letter written to Dr. Hartman:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your remedies. I have taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months standing. I cordially commend its use to all similarly afflicted. H. G. Worthington, Washington, D. C."

Congressman Snover.

"I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble. Horace G. Snover, Port Austin, Mich."

Congressman Brewer.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

"I have used one bottle of Pe-ru-na for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent In the short time I have used it, it has done me a great deal of good. Willis Brewer, Hayneville, Ala."

Congressman Meekison.

Congressman Meekison.

Hon. David Meekison, Member of Congress from Ohio, says of Pe-ru-na: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty year's standing. David Meekison, Napoleon, O."

United States Senator Sullivan.

"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken. W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator McEnery.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

Congressman W. P. Brownlow.

"I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Pe-ru-na and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine and I feel satisfied that I am now almost if not permanently cured. In connection with the Pe-ru-na, I have used your Man-a-lin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used Having been benefited so much myself I give you this statement that others may be likewise benefited. W. P. Brownlow, M. C., Jonesboro, Tenn."

For a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O

GLOOMY FOR QUAY.

Senator Clark Charged With Buying His Seat—Ball to Be Given by N. C. Society on January 12 h for Benefit of the Lee Monument Fund—Gov. W. J. Bryan Expected in Washington Soon.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Special Cor. to THE CAUCASIAN.

Congress reassembled on the 3rd instant, after having taken two weeks holiday. It was in session, however, only on Wednesday and Thursday, both branches adjourning over until Monday, consequently very little public business was done.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate have made an adverse report on the case of ex-Senator Quay who was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, after the Legislature failed to elect a Senator. The vote in the committee stood 4 to 3 against recommending favorably his appointment. Sentaor Burrows, Republican, voted against Quay. This question has been before the Senate frequently and each time that body refused to seat an appointee of a Governor after the Legislature failed to elect. The last time this question was voted on was in 1898, when ex-Senator Corbett of Oregon, was appointed to the Senate under similar circumstances, and the Senate then by a vote of 54 to 19 refused to allow him to be seated.

The Elections Committee of the Senate has also under consideration now the case of Senator Clark of Montana, against whom charges of bribery have been made by some of the leading politicians of that State. It is alleged that Senator Clark spent a great deal of money to procure his election. These charges the Elections Committee are now hearing.

The ball to be given by the North Carolina Society on January 12th for the purpose of raising a contribution for the Lee Monument fund bids fair to be a big success, as quite a number of the most prominent Southern people in the city will be present to aid the worthy cause.

The financial bill was reported to the Senate Thursday by Senator Aldrich, chairman of the finance committee, who made a speech on the measure, urging its adoption, but it is believed that there will be a prolonged discussion of the measure, and probably many modifications, before it passes the Senate

Col. W. J. Bryan is expected here in about two weeks, to confer with his political friends. He still retains the cordial friendship and support of the Populist leaders in Congress.

A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS and COLDS

Pyny-Pectoral

The Canadian Remedy for all

Throat and Lung Affections.

Large Bottles, 25 cents.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. New York. Montreal.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Can Prohibit Negroes From Holding Office Without Violating the Constitution of the United States.

Editor CAUCASIAN:

Continuing my discussion of the Amendment and the substitute therefor, which I propose, namely: to prohibit negroes from holding any office within the gift of the people of North Carolina. I will quote further from the debates in Congress on the "Suffrage Amendment," which will prove beyond doubt, that a State can ingraft in its constitution a section prohibiting negroes from holding office without violating the Constitution of the United States.

Inasmuch as the race question is still a perplexing problem in the politics of the South, it therefore behooves us to consider the question deliberately, thoughtfully, dispassionately and in a statesman-like manner, and thereby endeavor to arrive at some satisfactory and permanent solution of it.

The conditions of the South now are very interesting and peculiar and if we can present a plan that will forever remove the race issue from political discussion the day is certain to come in the near future when men will "break ranks," and form new political alignments.

I earnestly believe that the present bugbear(?) of "negro domination," that the demagogue and trickster delight to howl, could never again "molest or make afraid" any partisan or class of our people if no negro could hold any political office. Therefore, in my judgment it is the height of wisdom to restrict the office-holding class. It is interesting to recall in this connection that there was a provision in the New Hampshirt Constitution up to 1876 which prohibited all men of the Roman Catholic faith from holding office, and a similar provision was in the North Carolina Constitution until 1835, therefore, if one could be prohibited from holding office on account of his religious faith he could likewise be prohibited on account of his color.

Now, I will proceed to quote from the debates in Congress on the right to vote and hold office.

In the Congressional Globe, page 1 629, part 3rd third session, 40th Congress, I quote from Senator Sawyer, who was discussing the proposition to "vote and hold office."

He said:

I believe that there is quite as much risk of its being lost in a number of those states (Southern) as there is in its being lost in an equal number of Northern States, if you put into the proposition the right to hold office. You may say, and Senators on this floor do say, that the right to vote involves the right to hold office I say the discussions on this floor, and the private opinions of Senators as expressed in debate, show that that proposition is denied; and I put it to the individual conscience of each Senator on this floor, whether he is not wanting in perfect clearness about that fact. We know certainly that the gentlemen of the Democratic party on this floor do not entertain this view, at any rate it will go before the country that a proposition to hold office has been suggested to form a part of this amendment and that it has been deliberately voted down. If it means anything why vote it down? If the right to vote carries with it the right to hold office, I ask you if today in Georgia the right to hold office is recognized by the Republican party? I hold, Mr. President, that if we are to run a risk in this matter of losing this amendment because there are some states which will not adopt the proposition to hold office, it is better to run the risk in the direction of right.

Senator Stewart, who had charge of the "Suffrage Amendment" in the Senate, spoke as follows:

The friends of equal rights in Tennessee gave the negro the ballot. The Democrats commenced at once to say to them; "you are good enough to vote, but not good enough to hold office" The Republican party then immediately in the legislature—if I recollect rightly the legislature had the power to amend the Constitution—gave them the right to hold office.

* * *

I wanted to insert the right to hold office in this proposition, but if I cannot give the poor and downtrodden the right to hold office, I will give them the power to say who shall hold office and dispense office."

* * *

The proposition on your table received in the other House 143 votes to 43 votes, and it will receive in this body the entire Republican vote as I understand, when they believed that nothing else can be obtained. I have labored here to obtain something else. I have labored to have the right to hold office inserted in the amendment, because I was willing to do the whole right; but that was impossible, and I now want to secure to all men the right to protect themselves with the ballot.

Mr. Sawyer.—"I should like to ask the Senator now the question which I rose to ask him before, and that is, what effect he thinks the passage of this amendment will have in the very case which he has cited in the State of Georgia? We go back to the people of Georgia and tell them that we endorse the precise position which the white members of the legislature have taken; that is to say, that there is a question whether the negro can hold office or not."

On page 1,630, Senator Davis said:

I will not concede the right of the negro to hold office so far as my voice is involved because the majority of Congress choose to confer upon him the right to vote.

On page 1,638 I make the following striking and pointed extract from the speech of Senator Fowler:

I think the Constitution as it stands at present would guarantee to each citizen of the United States the right to hold office if he were elected. I do not doubt on that point myself. A proposition is made here to incorporate this principle in the Constitution, and an amendment has been made to it which takes out the principle from this amendment, thus placing a construction upon the Constitution which denies the right of the citizen to hold office, now, if this amendment is made to the Constitution as it stands, it will deny to those citizens specified in the amendment the right to hold office That is the CLEAR AND INEVITABLE CONSTRUCTION of it. That of course defeats the rights which the citizen holds under the Constitution as it stands at the present time.

* * *

I simply wish to say before the vote is taken that my understanding of the proposition, as it now stands, is that it decides by an amendment to the Constitution that the Constitution does not guarantee to all citizens of the United States the RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

* * *

The effect of it is to EXCLUDE FROM OFFICE a large number of the citizens of the Southern States merely to gratify a prejudice that exists in certain of the Northern states, who wish to heap heavy burdens upon the shoulders of other men that they will not touch with their own fingers.

On page 1,641 the vote on the amendment to strike out "and hold office" is recorded, there being 39 votes in favor of the proposition and only 13 against it.

On page 1 563 of the Globe, third session, 40th Congress, part 3, the vote on the same proposition is recorded in the House. Favoring the amendment to strike out "and hold office" there were 144 votes, and against it 44

This establishes beyond a shadow of a doubt that if the Congress, even in those trying and exciting days, when passion and prejudice too often controlled men's conduct on public and political questions, had intended to confer the absolute right to HOLD OFFICE on the negro they would have placed such a provision in the organic law of the land.

Inasmuch as the Congress then positively and deliberately refused to confer the privilege of holding office with the right to vote, it is clear that the states can, without violating the Constitution of the United States, prohibit negroes from holding offices within their gift. The debates have proven that it would be Constitutional to deny the negro the privilege of holding office, therefore let us offer this as a substitute for the proposed amendment and solve the race question.

X RAYS.

Wanted—A young lady to do and supervise work in the Industrial Department at Littleton Female College. Apply immediately.

A New Book For Men

Special Arrangements Whereby a Free Copy Can Be Obtained by Every Reader of This Paper.

For weeks the presses have been busy turning out the enormous edition of Dr. J. Newton Hathaway's new book—"Manliness, Vigor, Health"—necessary to satisfy the public demand. Dr. Hathaway has reserved a limited number of these books, and these he has specially arranged to send free by mail to all readers of this paper who send names and full address to him.

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Every case taken by Dr. Hathaway is specially treated according to its nature, all under his general personal supervision, and all remedies used by him are prepared from the purest and best drugs in his own laboratories under his personal oversight.

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Dr. Hathaway always prefers, when it is possible, to have his patients call on him for at least one interview, but this is not essential, as he has cured scores of thousands of patients in all sections of the world whom he has never seen. His System of Home Treatment is so perfected that he can bring about a cure as surely and speedily as though the patient called daily at his office.

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the Rheumatic Cure demonstrated its wonderful curative power.

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5 DROPS [TRADE MARK]

Here is what a Prominent Physician has to say who has had 35 years of active Practice of Medicine:

I have never before in my 35 years of practice of medicine given my testimonial or recommendation to any patent medicine, but there is a remedy, the result of which has come under my own observation; for there is no Disease which has so baffled the medical skill of all ages as Rheumatism and to find a Reliable remedy for the same. At last we have found it in "5 DROPS," manufactured by the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company, Chicago, Ill.

The "5 DROPS," has proven itself wonderful for its curative power in Rheumatism, not as a Temporary Reliever only, but to give a Permanent Cure even in chronic cases. Sometime ago, I had among others several Rheumatic cases, under my treatment and prescribed for these patients the very best Remedies which I skillfully selected, but without desirable results. I then heard of "5 DROPS" and of its Wonderful Cures, and prescribed it to a few patients who found relief from its use within a few days. After that I prescribed it to a great number and to my surprise, I will say that in the course of Two or Three Weeks after they had used "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters they were Cured.

Among these were a few who had, for a number of years, been suffering with Chronic Rheumatism, who had piloted themselves around on Crutches. They came to my office without Crutches and told me they were perfectly Well. They give all the credit to "5 DROPS" and to "5 Drop" Plasters and this is their testimony to the Swanson Rheumatic Cure Company for their kindness and for the conscientious way in which they are placing these Wonderful Remedies among suffering humanity, which they told me to write to the Company as an acknowledgement.

As I have seen the Curative Power of "5 DROPS" and "5 Drop" Plasters, in a great many instances, I can Truly recommend them and also that the firm is perfectly honest and reliable to deal with. C. A. JACKSON, Physician and Surgeon, Kearney, Neb., Aug. 29, 1899.

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Do you not think you have wasted precious time and suffered enough? If so, then try the "5 drops" and be promptly and permanently cured of your afflictions. "5 Drops" is a speedy and Sure Cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago (lame back), Kidney Diseases, Asthma, Hay-Fever, Dyspepsia, Catarrh of all kinds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Headache, Nervous or Neuralgic, Heart Weakness, Dropsy, Earache, Spasmodic and Catarrhal Croup, Toothache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Creeping Numbness, Malaria, and kindred diseases. "5 Drops" has cured more people, during the past four years, of the above named diseases than all other remedies known, and in case of Rheumatism is curing more than all the doctors, patent medicines, electric belts and batteries combined, for they cannot cure Chronic Rheumatism. Therefore, waste no more valuable time and money longer, but try "5 Drops" and be promptly CURED. "5 Drops" is not only the best medicine, but it is the cheapest, for a $1.00 bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or 6 bottles for $5.00. For the next 30 days we will send a 25c. sample FREE to any one sending 10 cents to pay for the mailing. Agents wanted. Write to-day.

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Anti-Amendment Leagues to be Formed.

Special to the Gazette.

Raleigh, N. C., Jan 8—The executive committee of the state republican league has been called to meet at the Carrollton hotel, Raleigh, Saturday evening, January 13, at 8:30 o'clock. The time and place of holding the state convention of the league is to be determined. Steps will also be taken to organize anti-amendment leagues throughtout the state.

"Look before you leap." Be sure you get Hood's Sarsaparilla when you call for it, and you will find health in its use.

Any young lady desiring to go off to school during the Spring will find it to her interest to write at once to Rev. J. M. Rhodes, Littleton Female College N. C This institution is in the midst of the most prosperous year in its history and is full to overflowing.

The Visitor—"Busy, old man?" Modern Author—"Busy! Why, I'm writing so much that I don't have time to think."

THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose Stomach and Liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful Stomach and Liver Remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c. at all drug stores.

Mean Man.

"Jim, lend me a dollar."

"How will you have it? In quarters?"

"Yes."

"Sorry, but I haven't any quarters with me.

Walks off.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cts per bottle.

One Was Enough.

Agent—Do you think I could sell your father a lightning rod, little boy?

Boy—Nope. Dad's already got one rod an' dat's got enough lighting in it to burn me an' der dawg up wid.

HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renick Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering 18 months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve in the World. 25 cents a box Sold by all Druggist.

At the Station.

Babies leave on every train,
Screaming, kicking, as in pair;
Still no vacuum of din—
On each new train more come in.—Ex.

DYSPEPSIA can be cured, and is cured by the use of Pain-Killer. This is the most wonderful and valuable medicine ever known for this disease; its action upon the system is entirely different from any other preparation ever known. The patient while taking this medicine may eat any thing the appetite craves. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis.' Price 25 and 50c.

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Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hard to Understand.

Yeast—Wasn't that a strange lady saw you today?

Crimsonbeak—Yes; a very strange lady. That was my wife!—Yonkers Statesman.

"GRASP ALL AND LOSE ALL."

Many people are so intent on "grasping all" that they lose strength of nerves, appetite, digestion, health. Fortunately, however, these may be restored by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put many a business man on the road to success by giving him good digestion, strong nerves and a clear brain. It does the same thing for weak and tired women.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion.

BOTH FOR ONE PRICE.

The question of government ownership of railroads is growing in public favor and the people want honest information on the subject. THE CAUCASIAN has secured for its readers a large supply of the "Railroad Question" This reliable work by ex-Governor Larrabee can be had for a short time—until the present supply is exhausted—with THE CAUCASIAN as a free gift with the book. The price of "The Railroad Question" is $1.50 in cloth binding, but we will send both THE CAUCASIAN and "The Railroad Question" for the price of the book alone—$1.50.

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TO ALL POINTS
NORTH, SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5TH, 1899

SOUTHBOUND

	No. 402	No. 41
Lv New York, Penn. R. R.	11 00am	8 00pm
Lv Washington, P. R. R.	5 00pm	4 00pm
Lv Richmond, A. C. L.	9 00am	9 05pm
Lv Portsmouth, S. A. L.	2 45pm	2 00pm
Ar Weldon	11 10pm	11 45pm
Ar Henderson	12 58am	1 25pm
Ar Raleigh	2 00am	2 30pm
Ar Southern Pines	4 07am	4 00pm
Ar Hamlet	5 14am	7 00pm
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		2 05pm
Ar Monroe, S. A. L.	8 53am	8 10pm
Ar Charlotte, S. A. L.	9 50am	9 05pm
Ar Chester, S. A. L.	10 43am	10 05pm
Ar Greenwood	10 45am	1 10pm
Ar Athens	1 04pm	3 48pm
Ar Atlanta	3 30pm	6 15pm

NORTHBOUND

	No. 402	No. 39
Lv Atlanta, S. A. L.	9 00pm	8 50am
Ar Athens	2 00pm	11 00am
Ar Greenwood	5 40pm	1 45pm
Ar Chester	7 33pm	4 02pm
Ar Monroe	8 30pm	5 45am
Lv Charlotte, S. A. L.	8 30pm	8 50am
Ar Hamlet, S. A. L.	11 10pm	11 43am
Lv Wilmington, S. A. L.		9 10pm
Ar Southern Pines	9 08pm	11 13am
Ar Henderson	1 30am	12 45pm
Ar Weldon	4 55am	2 40pm
Ar Portsmouth	7 25am	5 20pm
Ar Richmond, A. C. L.	9 15am	7 00pm
Ar Washington, P. R. R.	12 21pm	11 00pm
Ar New York	3 23pm	8 35am

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday.

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Both trains make immediate connection at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon and Florida.

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Have you any pain, or ache, or weakness? Does your blood show that it contains impurities? Are you nervous? Do you lack snap and activity of mind and body? Are you easily tired? Have you lost ambition? Is there any unnatural drain upon the system? Is every organ performing its proper function. In other words: Are you a perfect strong, active, vigorous, healthy, happy man or woman? If not, you should not delay one day before you consult J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, 22½ D South Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

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Cures all diseases without the use of medicine. A pure Oxygen treatment, by absorption. It cures where everything else fails. It is needed in every family, for it will relieve every weakness or ailment, to the most persistent chronic disease, and without the use of a grain of medicine. Thousands of people all over the United States, from private citizens to Lawyers, Doctors, Preachers, Supreme Judges, Editors etc., even Crown Heads of Europe have given written testimonials of these facts. Book of testimonials, and matter of great interest with price of instruments sent free. Every family should have an Electropoise; it saves money, induces health. Send your address at once and see what people say who have thoroughly tested its merits. Agents wanted. THE ELECTROPOISE CO. 512 4th St. Louisville, Ky

A PROCLAMATRON BY THE GOVERNOR.

100 00 REWARD

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Whereas, official information has been received at this department that on 25th day of December 1899, near Rowland, in Robeson county, one Charles Graham did kill and murder one Albert Powell, and whereas, it appears that the said Charles Graham has fled the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

Now, therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the State of North Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested by law, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Charles Graham to the Sheriff of Robeson county at the Court-house in Lumberton and I do enjoin all officers of the State and all good citizens to assist in bringing said criminal to justice.

Done at our City of Raleigh, the 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and in the one hundred and twenty fourth year of our American Independence.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
By the Governor:
BAYLUS CADE,
Private Secretary.

WANTED—SEVERAL BRIGHT AND honest persons to represent us as Managers in this and close by counties. Salary $900 a year and expenses. Straight, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Position permanent. Our references any bank in any town. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. THE DOMINION COMPANY Department B Chicago.

A. & N. C. RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE 10.
To take effect Sunday Oct. 22, 1899, at 7:05 A. M. at Morehead City.
Supersedes Time Table 9, of August 6, 1899 and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUN TRAINS.

STATIONS		5	9
		A. M	P. M.
W			
Lv	Goldsboro*	7 10	3 40
	Bests	7 43	4 03
W	LaGrange*	8 06	4 19
	Falling Creek	8 26	4 30
W	Kinston*	9 14	4 52
	Caswell	9 35	5 06
Ar	Dover*	10 15	5 45
Lv			
W	Core Creek	10 40	6 07
	Tuscarora	11 15	6 19
	Clark's	11 31	6 36
W			
Ar	Newbern*	12 05	7 10
Lv			8 00
	Riverdale		8 18
	Croatan		8 18
	Havelock		8 30
W	Newport*		8 42
	Wildwood		8 54
	Atlantic		9 04
Ar	Morehead City*		9 20
Lv			7 00
W	Atlantic Hotel		7 15
Ar	M. City Depot*		
		A. M.	A. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS

STATIONS	Passenger daily	Mix'd Fr't & Pass Tues Th's and Sat.
	A. M.	P. M
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	2 53
Bests	10 43	2 13
W LaGrange*	10 32	1 43
Falling Creek	10 22	1 13
W Kinston*	10 12	12 53
Caswell	9 50	12 30
Lv		
Dover*	9 40	11 40
W		
Core Creek	9 30	10 40
Tuscarora	9 20	10 18
Clark's	9 12	10 10
Lv Newbern*	9 00	9 40
Riverdale	8 47	
Croatan	8 39	
Havelock	8 30	
W Newport*	8 18	
Wildwood	7 39	
Atlantic	7 35	
Lv Morehead City*	7 27	
Ar	7 22	
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 05	
	A. M	A. M,

W—Water stations. f—Stop on burnal
*—Telegraph station s—Regular stop.
S. L. DILL, Supt

WILMINGTON & WELDON R. R. AND BRANCHES.

AND ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R COMPANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 31, 1899.	No. 23 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.	No. 109 Fr'ght & Pass	No. 41 Daily.	No. 43 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	P M	A. M.	P M.
Lv Weld

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PUBLISHED EVERY...
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Thrilling War Stories.

A Tale of the Santiago Campaign, Written Exclusively For This Paper by

OSCAR HATCH HAWLEY,

Late Corporal 9th Infantry, U. S. A.

"THE MAINE GUY."

RECRUITING business did not proceed with lightning-like rapidity at Tampa, for the principal reason that there seemed to be a dearth of applicants for admission to the ranks of the regular army.

A dozen regiments were encamped here, and not one of them had its full quota of men. There were officers in plenty, but of what use were they without a command? Each regiment took on one or two men a day, but at that rate it would take a year for some of the regiments to reach full strength. So it was that a keen rivalry sprung up between the different regiments in the matter of enlistments. Any man that looked like a possible applicant was besought by dozens of men to join this or that regiment. If he seemed at all timid, he was pulled and hauled and at last carried off bodily by the biggest man in the crowd of solicitors, unless some other regiment happened to be represented by two or three men.

"Say, Jack (every stranger is 'Jack' in the army), don't you want to join the Ninth, the 'fighting Ninth?'" shouts some one on the approach of a "possibility."

"Naw, he don't, of course not," bellows another, "'the 'bloody Tenth' is his game."

"The 'fighting Ninth,' the 'bloody Tenth,' wouldn't that jar you? Why say, Jack, the 'scrappy Twelfth' is the only outfit around here. You never heard of them others, did you? Of course not."

And then a cavalryman would open up on the merits of the 'bronco bustin' Sixth,' and others would join in until the poor applicant often wished the war was over or had never started, or that he had had sense enough not to think of enlisting.

It was during these troublous times that a squad of recruit-catchers one day noticed a rather peculiar looking individual wending his way towards camp.

"Looks like one," said Mango Pete after a critical survey of the approaching form.

"Trouble in the family, though," commented another.

"How's that?"

"Pants at half mast. You never was anything but a land-lubber.

No one deigned to smile, even.

"Ah-ha," said Pete, jumping to his feet, "I know who he is now. I was lookin' fur him."

"Who is he?" chorused the others incredulously.

"He, why he's the Maine Guy."

And the Maine Guy he was from that day, although it was never known absolutely what part of the country he was from.

As soon as he approached within speaking distance it was seen that he was no youngster out for a holiday. He appeared to be about thirty years old. His clothes were ill-fitting and his face unshaven, but the glance of his eye showed that he knew his business and wanted no interference. Consequently, he was not hard pressed to join more than half a dozen regiments, and he went off with Mango Pete, who had been the first spokesman.

To the officer who enlisted him he gave the name of Si Bender, and his home at Jacksonville, Fla. However, it was easy to perceive from the manner of his speech that he was no Southerner. He answered all questions promptly, said he never had been in the army, had no family, etc., and was then sent to the awkward squad for drill.

The first day in the awkward squad he had the drill sergeant swearing mad most of the time. But the next day he had improved to such an extent that he never made even one mistake, and no order given seemed to feaze him for an instant. When asked the cause of his remarkable improvement he said he did not want to stay in the awkward squad forever and had dreamed out all the tactics of the regular army during the night.

The Maine Guy was a good-natured fellow, and never objected to his nickname. In fact, he rather seemed to like it, and, to a certain extent, tried to talk with a down-east nasal twang in his voice. In this he was only partially successful.

When the regiment had disembarked at Siboney it was noticed that Bender was soon on terms of intimacy with several Cubans. He would jabber at them in an unknown tongue and they would jabber back, and, while others could not understand what was being said, they realized that the Maine Guy knew Spanish. When asked about it he said he had been in Mexico a couple of years and picked up a smattering of the language there.

As soon as his fluency with Spanish became known Bender was the most sought man in the regiment. He was wanted to bargain with the natives on behalf of one or another, and sometimes even the officers, who were supposed to know everything and a little more, would condescend to ask Bender to interpret for them.

Sometimes, after conversing with the Cubans, Bender would sit down in front of his peep tent and tell wondrous stories that he had heard. Of the terrible vengeance of the natives. How each one in the so-called Cuban army kept a necklace on which was strung a tooth from every Spaniard killed by the wearer. The owner of the largest string held the awe and admiration of his comrades and even ranked with the officers in their eyes.

Then there was the story of the red machete, a wonderful weapon carried by a Spanish officer. Its owner was immune to bullets and could be taken only by capture. But though many times the officer and machete had been seen and many plots had been laid to trap him he had eluded them all. Whenever he was seen at the head of a column of Spaniards the Cubans fled precipitately, for he was a terrible fighter and was never known to have been beaten.

But it was not long that the troops remained in camp at Siboney. Soon the march on Santiago was begun and within a week the American army was at La Seville, a suburb of the famous old town. Skirmishes had been frequent on the march and now the men were anxious to see fighting, real hot, brutal and bloody war. Some of them knew what it meant, most of them did not, but all were anxious for it.

Mango Pete and the Maine Guy had pitched tent at Seville as soon as the march was done and fifteen minutes later were off with bag and canteens to find good water and some ripe mangoes.

"Well, Pete, this looks some as though we would have a walk-over going into Santiago, don't it?" remarked Bender.

"It sure does," was the reply. "Them greasers ain't no earthly good. Got big streaks of yellow in 'em, all of 'em."

"Still, Pete, you know they used to be hot stuff. I'm thinking that they'd give us a good warm reception even now, only there are not enough of them, and they haven't food, nor money, nor much else, except lots of ammunition, I guess."

"Of course, if they do make a stand at all," said Pete slowly, "they's liable to be quite a death rate around here. You see they've got guns that shoot like sin. Jest as good as ours. Better, maybe."

"Yes, but even at that I think most of the men would welcome a good hot scrap."

Pete spat copiously and gazed at nothing for a moment. He was somewhat given to thinking before speaking.

"Unless it should happen to be too hot," he remarked at last.

"What do you mean, Pete," said Bender, his voice tense with emotion on the instant. "Not defeat, you wouldn't dare think it even. Say, what do mean?"

"Nothin', nothin', it was only a remark. No need to git excited about it. Jest between you an' me. Only, you know——"

Pete stopped abruptly. His roving gaze now rested on the sky. An ashy pallor overspread his face, and an expression of terror was in his eyes.

"Look, Si, look," he fairly gasped, pointing above with a trembling finger.

Bender looked.

There in the sky, directly over the American camp, was a huge black cloud. At first appearance a cloud only, but almost on the instant it assumed human form. It was the picture of a soldier lying, with folded hands, on his funeral bier.

As they gazed it was gone, a shapeless cloud again, sent here and there by varying winds.

"It's an omen," finally said Pete with trembling lips.

"Pete, you're an inconsiderate ass," replied Bender with an attempt at being funny. But his voice sounded dry and hard, and his face was white also.

"Now, see here," he continued, gaining control of his voice as he spoke, "don't you say a word about that when we get back to camp. It's no omen at all, but some of the 'rookies' might be superstitious, and you don't want to get them rattled, see?"

"Yes, I see," replied Pete, dubiously, "but I tell y'u that was a omen. They'll be war to-morrow, sure, an' somethin's goin' to happen. But I won't say a word about it, for as you say, th' 'rookies' is liable to get flambusticated at most any little thing. You bein' one of 'em y'u ought to know. I notice as how you're a little white around the gills."

Bender flushed at mention of his short service, but replied:

"Yes, I acknowledge the corn. I'm a 'rookie'. But you must remember, Pete, that life on the Mexican border is very good training for the army, and I had my experience there.

"This may be an omen, as you say, but if it is it's just for you or me. Has nothing to do with the army at all. We'll never be defeated; but, Peter, you or I may at no distant date be like the subject from which this mirage was cast."

That night, as all save the sentries lay sleeping, a bugle call broke out on the still air. It was the reveille call, sounded twice in rapid succession. Quickly the call passed from one regiment to another, beginning with the ranking command and following in regular order down the line. And as the call sounded the men jumped to respond until within a few moments the great camp was teeming with activity and excitement.

"What meant this midnight start?" they asked one and another. And there was but one response:

"Fight."

Soon the camp was but a memory and the army moved forward, toward the enemy's works, guided by Cubans.

As the first faint streaks of gray light showed on the eastern horizon a low deep boom-m-m reverberated along the valley, a cloud of smoke wreathed a small knoll on the side of El Pozo, and the battle was on.

An hour later the cannonading was terrific. The ground shook with the incessant thunder of big guns. Small bullets whistled through the air like hail.

"I say, Pete, what do you think of this?" shouted Bender.

"It ain't no Fourth o' July celebration, I'll tell y'u that," was the reply.

"Hot stuff, eh?"

"Well, you seem to take it pretty well for a kid."

"Bender, oh-h-h, Bender!"

It was the Colonel shouting at the top of his voice.

"Here, sir!" replied Bender, running forward along the line.

"I may need you to-day. Give my compliments to Captain Steele, tell him that I've relieved you from duty with his command, and then report here again immediately."

"Very well, sir."

Bender was with the Colonel again in a few minutes, and followed him closely all morning. When the San Juan river was reached and the troops deployed to make ready for the charge, Bender and the Colonel were somewhat in advance of the men.

It was a critical moment. The commanding officer of the brigade had been killed. The two ranking colonels had been severely wounded, and were hors de combat. The command of the brigade now devolved on the Colonel of the —th. He felt the responsibility, also the danger and waited until all was ready.

At the right moment the Colonel jumped to his feet, drew his sword, and raising it on high, shouted in stentorian tones:

"Charge-ge-ge by rushes. Charge-ge-ge. Trumpeter, blow the charge-ge-ge."

And there he fell shot through the chest and mortally wounded.

Bender leaped forward, picked up the wounded officer, and in a shower of bullets, carried him into protection of the river bank.

"Quick, quick," gasped the colonel, "take the command to Major Andrews, of the —th. Tell him I'm dead, dead, and hurry, hurry."

Bender waited not a moment, but dashed away down the left flank. The —th was the next regiment, but as the line was deployed the now ranking Commander, Major Andrews, was nearly a mile away. Swiftly ran the messenger along the bed of the river, crossing an open space every now and then. Thrice he was wounded, but he did not stop.

In a few minutes Major Andrews had the command and learned the news of the death of the officers. When Bender started to speak to the Major his voice faltered at first and he could hardly speak. He pulled himself together, however, and delivered his message.

The Major looked at Bender, critically, for a moment and then said:

"What's your name?"

"Bender, sir."

"Well, Bender, you remain with this command and report to me immediately after hostilities cease tonight."

Then Major Andrews led the brigade in the charge, and for the next two hours carnage reigned supreme.

Bender had taken a rifle and joined a company of the —th, advancing and fighting with all the vim of a seasoned warrior. His company was abreast of one of the block houses on San Juan Hill. As they rushed up and charged the house they were met with a withering fire, but they never faltered. When within twenty paces a company of Spaniards emerged from behind the house and the next moment Bender was in the midst of a terrific hand to hand fight.

Slash!

Bender heard the swish of a machete close to his face and jumping back found himself facing a burly Spaniard, who was already making ready for another swing.

"The red machete!" yelled Bender, catching sight of the weapon in the Spaniard's hand.

He managed to parry the first blow or two, but was no match for his opponent, and a moment later was stretched out on the hill, thrust through the abdomen, cut in the shoulder and in the thigh.

But Bender was not dead. When he recovered consciousness a short time later the hill was in possession of the Americans and the firing had ceased temporarily. He called to one of his comrades and asked that Major Andrews be sent for.

In a few minutes the Major arrived.

"You know me, don't you?" said Bender, weakly.

"Yes," replied the Major, harshly; I do. "What do you want?"

"Major, I just wanted to tell you, seeing that I am done for, that I was not to blame for that flunk in the Black Hills. I'm no coward, even if my shoulder straps were ripped off for cowardice in face of the enemy.

"I told you then I'd prove it if I ever had a chance. And I had the chance to-day. I love the old flag, Major, and I'd fight for it any time, but I can't do it again. Won't you take back what you said about me, Major? I am no coward and Kitty never believed I was."

At mention of Kitty the Major's eyes filled with tears and his lips trembled with emotion.

"Lieutenant," he said at last, "forgive me if I have wronged you. No, you can't be a coward or you would not have sought a soldier's death."

A glad light beamed in Bender's eyes as the Major bent over, clasped his hand and smoothed his forehead affectionately.

"And, and, Kitty," whispered Bender faintly. "Is she happy?"

"Yes, Lieutenant; I think so." Tears were streaming from the Major's eyes now. "And you will soon be with her."

"Dead?"

"Yes."

* * * *

The burial squad was a much befogged lot of men when given orders that night to bury Private Bender with honors of an officer. Nor could they understand it all when a rude head-board was set over the grave and lettered as follows:

Lieutenant J. C. Bender,
Co. I, 16th Infantry, U. S. A.,
Died in action,
July 1, 1898,
A gallant soldier.

FRESH TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

While the car famine of which shippers and railroad men have complained of late has not ceased, another vexation is reported. Owing to a lack of proper elevator capacity and other causes great delays in unloading are noted at terminal points.

The trolley line in Kingston, Jamaica, which replaced the old mule drawn cars last April, has already built up traffic to such an extent that more cars have been ordered. A comparatively novel feature of the Kingston system is that marketmen are carried for reduced fares, and ride in "trailers" attached to the other cars.

The United States Consul at Sierra Leone emphasizes the fact that the people of West Africa wear cotton cloth almost exclusively, and that there are countless millions of them, too. To get their patronage, he says, it would be wise to study their special religious and other fancies, so that the designs of printed goods will appeal strongly to them. Certain animals, trees, plants and even shells are held in great veneration by the West Africans. It is not necessary to allow any credits there.

Two of the most conservative and reputable of machine tool makers in this country have kept prices down to the old level during the general rise of the last two months, but have at last departed from that policy. According to the American Machinist it has been decided by a certain other manufacturer in the same line of industry to adopt a new commercial policy—to leave the fixing of prices on goods that have been ordered until the first day of the month of delivery, but the buyer shall have the privilege of cancelling the order if he is dissatisfied with the price.

The apple crop of Germany being a small one this season, the importation of fruit from America has begun earlier than usual, and the United States Consul at Glauchau says that the amount to be sold there by this country will probably be large. Germany took only 22,861 barrels of American apples in 1898, but this season she may call for 100,000 or more. Inasmuch as Canadian exporters take great care in the packing of fruit and get a little better freight rates, American shippers are advised to match their rivals with first-class fruit.

Railroad Grammar.

"What was the next station?"

"You mean what is the next station."

"No. What was is, isn't it?"

"That doesn't make any difference. Is is was, but was is not necessarily is."

"Look here; what was, is, and what is, is. Is was is or is is was."

"Nonsense. Was may be is, but is is not was. It was was, but if was was is, then is isn't is or was wasn't was. If was is, was is was, isn't it? But if is is was then——"

"Listen. Is is, was was, and is was and was is; therefore is was is and was is was, and if was was is, is is is, and was was was and is is was."

"Shut up, will you! I've gone by my station already."—Life.

THE NATIONAL LAW MAKERS.

What Congress is Doing From Day to Day.

The Senate.

Fourteenth Day.—The Senate evinced no disposition to take up the work of the session in earnest, and while the sitting was of only a little more than an hour's duration, a large number of important bills were introduced and a definite foundation laid for proceeding with the financial bill. The hour for the beginning of the debate on this measure was fixed for 2 o'clock Thursday. The most notable event of the day was an objection entered by Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, to the summary disposition of resolutionttons asking for information about the conduce of the Philippine war.

Fifteenth Day.—In accordance with the notice previously given by him, Senator Aldrich to-day opened the discussion of the financial bill in the Senate with a speech in explanation of the Senate substitute for the house bill. The speech was carefully prepared and was read from manuscript. It was delivered in clear and distinct language, but without any effort at oratory. Senators present gave him careful attention, but no one interrupted him with questions or otherwise during the delivery, nor did any one manifest a disposition to reply after he had concluded.

A message from the president was read transmitting the testimony taken by the commission appointed to investigate the conduct of the war by the war department.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Pettigrew calling upon the secretary of the navy for the report of Admiral Dewey of April 13, 1898, in which the admiral said he could take Manila at any time. He asked immediate consideration, but Mr. Spooner objected and the resolution went over.

The House.

Fifteenth Day.—The house was in session but 15 minutes and during that time had a little flurry over an attempt by Mr. Sulzer, of New York, to secure consideration for a resolution asking information concerning the relations of the Treasury Department with the National City Bank, of New York. The resolution was referred to the committee on ways and means. Mr. Gaines, of Tennessee, rose to a question of personal privilege respecting his vote on the Roberts resolution. These events and the prayer of the chaplain occupied the brief time the house was in session.

Sixteenth Day.—The house session was brief again, the only incident being the adoption of the Sulzer resolution introduced yesterday calling upon Secretary Gage for all information regarding the deposit of government funds in certain New York national banks. The resolution as adopted was made more general in its scope and an amendment was added to cover information respecting the transactions relating to the sale of the New York custom house site.

THE MARKETS.

Prevailing Prices of Cotton, Grain and Produce.

CHARLOTTE COTTON MARKET.

These figures represent prices paid to wagons:

Strict good middling	7 9-16
Good Middling	7 1-2
Strict middling	7 3-8
Middling	7 5-16
Tinges	7 3-16

COLUMBIA COTTON MARKET.

Cotton market quiet.

Low Middling	6 1-2
Middling	6 15-16
Strict Middling	7 1-16
Good middling	7 3-16

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

Cotton futures quiet. Middling uplands 7 11-16 middling gulf 15-16.

Futures closed steady.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
January	7 52	7 43	7 41@43
February	7 51	7 43	7 41@44
March	7 55	7 46	7 46@47
April	7 58	7 50	7 49@50
May	7 61	7 51	7 51@52
June	7 61	7 54	7 51@53
July	7 63	7 54	7 54
August	7 60	7 50	7 50@51
September	...	...	7 02@04
October	7 00	6 94	6 91@93
November	6 95	6 90	6 87@89
December	...	...	...

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Flour dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Dull; spot and month 70 3-4; May 74 3-4 to 74 7-8; Southern wheat by sample 66 to 71 1-2.

Corn—Easier; spot and month 36 7-8 to 37; February 37 1-8 to 37 3-8; March 37 1-2 to 37 3-4; Southern white corn 35 3-4 to 37 1-2.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 white 30 1-4 to 30 3-4.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Vice-President St. John Issues New Years Greetings

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Dec. 29th, 1899.

A New Year is upon us and again it is my privilege and very great pleasure, to express to all officers and employes, personal thanks, and acknowledgements for the faithful, intelligent and efficient service rendered during the year just closed; services which have produced results, making the year, ending December 31st, 1899, the most successful in the entire history of the Seaboard Air Line. The outlook is encouraging. THE "SEABOARD" is unquestionably to become, in the very near future, a system of vast importance. Its mileage will be largely increased. The principal cities of the South will be reached by it, and upon the basis of a shorter mileage that at present exists by other routes.

That our renewed efforts in behalf of the greater interests to be served may prove even more successful, if possible in the future, than in the past, is my most sincere wish. Let us strive for its accomplishment.

Permit me to again express, (on behalf of our President, as well as myself,) the hope that the New Year may prove most prosperous to all including those dear to you, in the myriad homes made glad by your smiles, and dignified by your toil. With every good wish.

Yours faithfully,
E. St. JOHN.
Vice-President and General Manager.

Women Piano Tuners.

I have been pondering over the problem of feminine money making occupations, and among the unexplored fields I believe piano tuning to be just the thing for musical women, for it is generally conceded that a woman's ear is finer than a man's, although one musician of my acquaintance takes exception to the statement, says a writer. However, I say to him that fewer women than men sing off the key and play out of tune. Piano tuning is not hard work—that is, it does not require any amount of physical exertion. It does require a correct ear, a knowledge of music and a degree of skill which can be acquired from a teacher in the tuning line like any other trade. It is one of the few fields where the competition is even.

In Egypt to-day the soil is tilled by exactly the same kind of a plow that was used in Pharaoh's time.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

Politics and the Roads.

There are some farmers who declare that the more a farmer keeps out of politics the better; but to improve the roads, like all reforms, one must go into politics. We can do but little without the aid of public officials. Elect a road boss with an eye for benefiting the roads. Don't look at the man's politics, but help put in a man who is interested in good roads; one with whom you have talked and know he will spare no effort on his part to do his whole duty. A man who will see that a day's work on the road is a day's work; who will give no man credit for work not performed. Use all your influence to elect him, and when elected stand by him in every way you can.

There is not enough work put on the roads. There would be no more of a kick on working four days out of a year than there is working two. If we must have the road tax worked out, let us have enough. Far better results would come from the tax being paid, and the workmen being hired. It would give the overseer more chance to follow his own ideas and get the full amount of work for the money. Besides, with this method, the roads would be worked in the right season, whereas now, the time when the farmer usually signifies to the overseer that he is ready to be "warned out" happens to be just the season when the roadbed should not be disturbed. The overseer is in all probability a farmer himself and knows how it would put a man out to be called on during the rushing season, so waits to the detriment of the road, until a leisure time comes.

There is much talk of gravel, rock, macadamized and other road beds. Experiments with steel rails have been quite successful; yet every man knows that though all this may come with the future, for decades to come the farmer must depend on a dirt road. In consideration of this, he should study the problem of road building, and endeavor to make the most of the advantages at hand. Good roads only come with united public effort. Interest yourself and strive to enthuse others. Every convert may enthuse others. Your effort alone may get your neighbors to thinking, which means half the battle. The public, once interested, and success will come. Let us improve our roads!—J. L. Irwin, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

Broad Tires.

Broad tires are better than narrow ones in every respect. On a smooth road a broad-tired wagon will run just as easy as a narrow-tired one, and on roads a little muddy a great deal easier. The narrow tire will make a rut more or less deep, while the broad tire will flatten out and pack the ground, and so make a better road.

Out in the fields, also, the broad tire is superior. A narrow one cuts down deep if the ground is soft, and leaves a rut to run over with the mower or binder. It also cuts deep enough to kill out whatever grain may be planted in the field. The wider tire, while cutting in some, does not go nearly so deep, and the grain may be simply mashed and is likely to rise up and grow.

In countries where there is a great deal of snow the people wear wide snowshoes to keep them from sinking into the snow. The same principle may be applied to wagon tires. The wider they are the less they will sink. Of course, tires must not be too wide. If they are they are liable to be heavy and clumsy. From four to six inches is wide enough for general purposes.

So, summing up, we have this: Wide tires are better than narrow ones because they keep the roads in better condition, do not cut up the fields so much, are not so liable to kill out a crop, run just as easy on smooth roads and a great deal easier on bad ground. —Pierre Van Sickle, in Farmer's Advocate.

The Highways of Europe.

There are, it is estimated, 300,000 miles of highway roads in the United States, about twenty per cent. of the roads of all the world. Great Britain has 120,000 miles of roadways, and these are some of the best in the world. Germany has 275,000 miles of roads, and some of them are as poor as the roadways of a great country can be. France, which has taken an enlightened view of the good roads question for many years and has spent by governmental or local authority more than $1,000,000,000 on highways, has a road mileage of 330,000, more than any other country. Russia, with an enormous area, has only 70,000 miles of roadways, while Italy, a smaller country, has 55,000. Wide tires for heavy loads are prescribed in all these countries.

A Favorite Computation.

A computation which finds much favor among the advocates of good roads is this. There are approximately, though the number is steadily on the decline, 14,000,000 horses in the United States (there were 15,000,000 by the census of 1890), and there are about 2,000,000 mules, principally in the South, the annual cost of fodder for these animals being $1,500,000,000. On fine stone roads one horse can haul as much as three horses can haul over the average dirt road of this country.

Anti-Rut Paragraphs.

Twenty years ago Egypt had hardly a single good road. During the last six years over 1000 miles of good roads have been built.

For every dollar invested in good roads in Cuba hundreds of dollars will be returned within a twelvemonth after completion.

All the Eastern and many of the Western divisions of the L. A. W. will have good roads and cycle path bills introduced into the Legislatures this winter. An added factor of strength in the fight for the passage of these bills will be the support of the farmers.

In the most thoroughly developed commonwealths of the United States we have in recent years been compelled to recognize the substantial blessings and benefits that result from the construction and maintenance of the best roads that modern engineering science can supply.

Watermelon Syrup.

An enterprising Georgia farmer has become the pioneer in a new industry; namely, making syrup out of watermelons. He cuts the melons in halves, scoops out the pulp, runs it through a cider mill, presses out the juice and then boils the liquid for twelve hours over a hot fire. Out of 270 melons, worth $5 to $6 at wholesale, he gets thirty gallons of syrup and markets the product at 50 cents per gallon.—Philadelphia Record.

THE PIANO ON ARCHEY ROAD.

The Author of "Mr. Dooley" Writes of Its Agency as a Social Factor.

In the Ladies' Home Journal is published the first of the "Molly Donahue" sketches by the author of "Mr. Dooley." It tells of "Molly Donahue's" ambition to have a piano, for "on Archey Road a piano is the one sure and visible symbol of the achievement of social ambition. One may be 'very dacint people' and not own a piano, but one cannot be 'fine people' unless one boasts of a dark mahogany box which takes more than half the little parlor, and is only opened Saturday mornings, when Miss O'Brien, the church organist, comes down to give Mary Ann a lesson in the 'Child of the Regiment,' or on state occasions when the said Mary Ann provokes the march from 'Norma' out of its weird interior. At other times it stands unopened, gloomy and forbidding under its purple pall, with its great legs neatly encased in puckered cambric pantaloons. It is not regarded as a medium for the expression of music so much as a landmark of progress toward wealth and culture. 'The Murphys have a piano' runs like fire down the road, and the Murphys have 'arrived.' But when the 'planny' comes out, when the rumors of lost jobs and illness culminate in the withdrawal of behemoth on the shoulders of swearing Germans, that is the day of tragedy. The Murphys are down! Hope goes out with the piano!"

"Mr. Dooley" happened in on the Donahues on Archey Road and immediately joined the family discussion as to whether Mr. Donahue should buy a piano for his daughter. "H'm," said Mr. Dooley. "I'm no musician, an' th' eight iv me enjiyment is f'r to hear a German band, consistin' iv a pickle-oo an' a bass drum, playin' 'Listen to th' Mockin'-Bur'rd.' But, as Mary here says, whin it comes to decidin' quistions iv etiket, I'm th' boy to do it again th' wurruld. F'r forty year I've ladled it out be th' pint an' quart to th' fash'nable society iv this ward, an' Dooley's etiket f'r man an' baist is known fr'm wan end iv th' counthry to th' other. An' I say this to ye, Malachi, that it's not on'y th' proper an' rale thing to have a pianny, but seein' that Tim Clancy, th' assistant foreman on th' North Side, an' Mortimer Casey, th' assistant foreman at South Chicago, both has wan it ain't anny sure thing that whin th' news gits out that ye're scrapin' 'long without wan ye won't lose yer job. Get a pianny, Malachi, an' thank Heaven they didn't ask f'r a steam calliope."

Khartoum as a Winter Resort.

Egypt will be the popular winter resort of England tourists, but not just yet. Lord Kitchener's ideal is to have a rapid railway service to Khartoum, the climate of which is said to be fine. Cairo has long been a favorite place in which to escape the rigors of an English winter, but many people have grown tired of the place, while Khartoum will have not only the fascination of association with the success of English arms, but all the delightful possibilities of new ground.

Gas burners can be fitted with electric igniters without the necessity of wiring the whole house by using an Illinois man's attachment, comprising a metallic casing adapted to encircle the chandelier and contain the battery and induction coil, which are connected to the igniter for use.

Near Deer Gulch, Wash., the leader of 7,000 sheep jumped over a precipice and the remainder followed it. The narrator says that after 300 were killed, they made a pile high enough for the others to walk over them and down the incline of carcasses. The dead were burned.

Wives in Tanganyika are considered a luxury, and even in Zululand they cost from $150 to $800 but on the Tanganyika plateau one can be had for five or six goats. One goat equals 15 to 20 cents, therefore one wife equals $1.20.

In Santiago in the better class of houses, the bedsteads are surrounded with a close kind of netting, beginning at the floor and gathered at the top. This is intended as a protection against tarantulas, the bites of which are poisonous.

Itching, Burning Eczema.

Was troubled with a painful skin eruption, and after all other remedies failed, the father writes: "Send me four more boxes of Tetterine for my little daughter. It does her more good than anything we ever tried. Yours, etc., Jas. S. Porter, Lynchburg, S. C." At druggists 50c. box, or postpaid by J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Metal Furniture for Warship.

The cruiser Atlanta will be the first vessel of the navy to be equipped with the metal furniture designed for vessels of the navy. The innovation is the result of experiences in recent naval engagements, and is intended to do away with the liability to fire on shipboard during an engagement, by the removal of as much of the woodwork as possible. Considerable interest attaches to the result of this experiment on the Atlanta.—Washington Evening Star.

A Cold January,

with searching wind, is trying on weak Lungs. Dr. King's Wild Cherry and Tar and Antipain Plaster 25c. each, and guaranteed. BURWELL & DUNN Co., Charlotte, and all medicine dealers.

To rapidly decrease the area of a canoe sail a new reefing device has a light brace set in the sail parallel to the boom, the latter being suspended in brackets which allow it to be revolved by pulling a cord, thus winding up the sail and drawing it down on the mast.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

—The campaign in the Philippines developed a lot of orators in the Twentieth Kansas who are lecturing in their home towns.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of J. F. CHENEY & CO., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

"Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of people give the proof by telling of remarkable cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and all other blood diseases and debility.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic 25c a bottle

After six years' suffering I was cured by Piso's Cure.—MARY THOMSON, 2954 Ohio Ave., Alleghany, Pa., March 19, 1894.

VITALITY low, debilitated or exhausted cured by Dr Kline's Invigorating Tonic. FREE $1 trial bottle for 2 weeks' treatment. Dr. Kline, Ld., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia. Founded 1871.

Keeps My Hair Soft

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft and smooth. It quickly cured me of some kind of humor of the scalp. My mother used your Hair Vigor for some twenty years and liked it very much."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me., Jan. 4, '99.

Used Twenty Years

We do not know of any other hair preparation that has been used in one family for twenty years, do you?

But Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling out, for keeping your scalp clean and healthy, and for making the hair grow rich and long.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Write the Doctor

If you do not obtain all the benefits you desire from the use of the Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address, Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

TALKED INTO IT.

Don't allow yourself to be **talked into** buying a shoddy job to save a dollar or so when the **best** is on sale in every town in the South. Did you ever think how easy it is for some people to be talked into a thing?

SEE OUR AGENT OR WRITE DIRECT. ROCK HILL BUGGY CO., ROCK HILL, S.C.

Thrift in the Granite City.

A good story is told by an English tourist who stayed for a week in apartments in Aberdeen, the "Granite City."

"I had heard," he says, "of the canny folk of Aberdeen, and my experience, short though it was, proved that rumor had rightly estimated the character of the people. The streets are granite, the houses are granite, and the inhabitants are granite; and when they have a granite baby they give it a ball of granite, for fear it should break any other toy.

"I had a granite landlady, and one day when I was going fishing her son volunteered to accompany me. I provided the lunch, the rods, and the lines; he provided the worms—dug them up in a neighbor's garden with a borrowed spade. I caught sixteen trout; he ate the lunch and broke my best rod. When we got home I made a present of fourteen of the fish to my granite landlady, and asked her to cook the other two for my tea. She did—and charged me threepence for the dripping in which they were fried!"—London Tit-Bits.

POTATOES $1.20 a Bbl.
Largest Seed POTATO Growers in America. Prices $1.20 & up. Enormous stocks of Grass, Clover and Farm Seeds. Send this notice and 10c. for Catalog and 41 RARE FARM SEED SAMPLES. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS. A. C.

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GERMAN KALI WORKS,
99 Nassau St., New York.

The treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was written in French, as also have been the majority of international documents during the last two centuries.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP
Cures Croup and Whooping-Cough
Unexcelled for Consumptives. Gives quick, sure results. Refuse substitutes.
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Biliousness. Trial, 50 for 5c.

The division of forestry of the Department of Agriculture has sixteen men in the State of Washington gathering statistics regarding the growth of the red fir.

RICE'S GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT
CURE —OR— MONEY BACK
RHEUMATISM, PAIN, BACKACHE, GRIPPE, CROUP and COLDS. Grandmother used it, why not you? It's the greatest medicine known. Sold by all druggists and general stores. Made only by GOOSE GREASE LINIMENT CO., GREENSBORO, N. C.

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For the treatment of THE LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE and other Drug Addictions. The Tobacco Habit, Nerve Exhaustion
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Our Illustrated HAND-BOOK.

PLANT CHERRY TREES.

The Amos Owens Famous Black Heart Cherry is the Best For Fruit and Shade.

There is no tree on the market to-day producing a more beautiful shade than the Owens Cherry. They produce a tree from 50 to 80 feet high, with long spreading branches, making a dense growth and a beautiful shaped tree, which would be well worth the planting for ornamental purposes alone. Thirty-six towns in N. C., S. C., Va. and Ga., have planted them in quantities on their streets.

The tree attains its growth rapidly, soon getting up out of reach of stock, and requires but little attention, and its life is indefinite. Six trees sent prepaid for $1 cash with order. Address I'r. Bright, care box 607, Charlotte, N. C.

O'Rell's Sense of Humor.

Max O'Rell relates that while he was teaching in an English school a lady wrote to the head master: "Dear Sir, It is our intention to place our boy under your care, but, before doing so, we would like to know what the social standard of your school is." To which the head master replied: "Dear Madam—So long as your boy behaves and his fees are paid regularly no inquiry will be made about his antecedents."

A Dangerous Coast.

Cape Hatteras, which has earned a bad name as a place for storms, is a dangerous place for shipping, more because of its dangerous coast than because of the storms. The wind velocity at Block Island, Narragansett and other places along the New England coast is just as high as at Hatteras. Their coast is not so dangerous, however, because there are convenient and safe harbors.

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Pulpit Echoes
OR LIVING TRUTHS FOR HEAD AND HEART. Containing Mr. MOODY'S best Sermons, with 500 Thrilling Stories, Incidents, Personal Experiences, etc., as told By D. L. Moody
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HAVE YOU A HOME?
If so, you want a GAR